FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 15, 1834. [NO. 893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
$3 50 per annum, if paid in advance;
$3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, & thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

THIS DAY!

A Pleasant *Summer Residence.*

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday the 15th inst., at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, (noon) a pleasant

Summer Residence

with all the necessary out buildings and 27 acres of LAND, more or less, situated on the Camden road four miles south of Town. About 25 acres of the Land is cleared and under good fence, on which premises is a Well of good water, and adjoining thereto an excellent Spring. Terms made known at sale.

WILLKINGS & CO., *Auct'rs.*
July 5, 1834. 92-2w.

To Contractors.

The undersigned have been appointed as a Committee from the Board of Commissioners to have enclosed the old Grave Yard, and also the ground left by the late John Eccles, for the use of a Burying Ground. They will therefore receive proposals until the 23d instant, for doing the above work agreeably to plans which will be exhibited by applying to either of the Committee, and other particulars can then be learned.

E. L. WINSLOW,
JOSHUA CARMON, } *Committee.*
JOHN CAMPBELL,
Fayetteville, *July 7th*, 1834. 92 3w.

LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CAPE FEAR, YADKIN AND PEE DEE RAIL ROAD OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE friends and patrons of the above work of Internal Improvement, and the public in general are informed that the drawing of the above Lottery has been commenced at Wilmington, Del. (on July inst.) and will be regularly continued on a series of Schemes by *Yates & McIntyre*, managers, who will be accountable for all Prizes drawn. This Lottery, in Schemes consolidated with Lotteries of other States, will be drawn alternately at Washington, (Delaware,) Baltimore, Alexandria, or such other place or places as the sale of Tickets may justify.

The high reputation which Yates & McIntyre have for their promptitude in meeting their engagements and the acknowledged correctness of their system of Drawing Lotteries, renders it unnecessary to add more.

To be drawn at Wilmington, (Deleaware,) on Friday the 18th day of July, 1834, at 10 o'clok, the

DELAWARE & NORTH CAROLINA *Consolidated Lottery, Class No.* 2, *for* 1834.

SCHEME:

1	prize of	$5,000 is	$5,000
1		1,110	1,110
1		1,000	1,000
2		500	1,000
3		300	1,500
5		250	1,250
10		200	2,000
10		150	1,500
35		120	4,200
50		100	5,000
56		30	1,680
56		25	1,400
56		20	1,120
112		10	1,120
2240		4	8,160
2000		2	34,800
3440 Prizes, amounting to			$68,640

Tickets $2.

MARYLAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,
For internal improvement of North & South Carolina and Washington City.

To be drawn in the City Hall at Washington City, on Tuesday the 22d July, 1834.

Class No. 13 *for* 1834.

A splendid National Scheme of $155,025, distributed as follows—

1	$10,000	$10,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,185	5,185
1	5,000	5,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	1,000	5,000
5	500	2,500
10	300	3,000
10	250	2,500
20	150	3,000
49	70	3,220
46	50	2,300
46	40	1,840
46	30	1,380
92	25	2,300
92	20	1,840
92	16	14,720
828	8	66,240
All prizes am. to		$155,025

Tickets $8—Shares in proportion.

Tickets and Shares in proportion, to be had of the subscriber in great variety.

Letters from a distance for Tickets enclosing the cash (postage paid) will be attended to with the utmost particularity and promptitude; and a list of the Drawings furnished to all who shall remit twenty Dollars; at the same time, the Drawing of the Lottery will be regularly published in the Observer.

Money received after the Drawing is over, will be held subject to the further orders of the owner.

JAMES SEAWELL, Agent.
July 8, 1834. 82td.

NOTICE.

THE Subcriber having determined to remove from this place, requests all persons indebted to him, to settle the same.—and persons having claims against him will please present them by the 1st of August for payment.

WILLIAM O. JEFFREYS.

N. B. He will also sell his Stock very low, consisting of Groceries, a few Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, &c. &c. W. O. J.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1834. 92-2w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having closed his business, would request all those indebted to him to come forward and settle the same on or before the 1st of August, otherwise their accounts and notes will be placed in the hands of officers for collection.

JAS. G. COOK.
Fayetteville, July 8, 1834. 82 *tf.*

Molasses.

JUST received by Steamer John Walker, FORTY hhds. Prime retailing MOLASSES, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
July 8. 82 tf.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his valuable freehold, situated in the North Western extremity of Robeson County; it contains between 1,500 and 2,000 acres lying on both sides of Lowrie's Swamp. The Stage Road from Fayetteville to Cheraw passes over a skirt of it, within two hundred yards of the Dwelling House, which is 27 miles from Fayetteville. There are about one hundred and fifty acres under cultivation. The land is generally level, yet much of it, and especially the cultivated part, has a gently undulating surface; the texture and fertility of the soil are adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, Cotton, &c. Great advances have been made in reclaiming the Swamp above mentioned, by ditching, &c.; so far as it has been tried, it is found to be very productive in Corn, Tobacco and Grass. These may be seen growing upon it this year in high perfection. It has yielded over twelve barrels of corn to the acre. A similar product is expected from it this year. The arts of irrigation may be practiced with ease and success in the dryest seasons. The range will support a large stock of black cattle and several hundred head of sheep two thirds of the year.

Fruit Trees abound in great variety and of choicest kind. There is also a flourishing little Vineyard, whose purple clusters annually load the mantling vines. The Scenery around the dwelling may be rendered highly ornamental. The Place, it is believed, is as healthy as any in the State.

Any person knowing and pursuing the advantages of this Place, must accumulate, if he is not a spendthrift.

JOHN GILCHRIST.
June 28, 1834. 92-4t.

Wagons Wanted.

WAGONS going to Raleigh, can receive full loads by applying to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
July 8. 92 tf.

Situation Wanted.

BY a Young Man in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, who is well acquainted with general Business, and is competent to take charge of a Set of Books. Salary not so much an object, as employment. Apply at this Office.
July 1. 91 tf.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE Trustees of the Hillsborough Male Academy give notice that the exercises of this institution will commence its fall session on the 8th day of August next, under the superintendence of Mr. W J. BINGHAM, A. M. whose well known reputation as a classical scholar and peculiar tact of imparting instruction, has given reputation to this school which is second to none in the southern states.

The healthy situation of Hillsborough, the polished, moral, and religious society, give it strong claims to public patronage.

The English department will be taught by Mr. J. C. NORWOOD, whose qualifications, both moral and literary, are of the first order.

Board can be had in private families at $8 per month.

No student will be received that does not board in a private house. By order of the Board.

J. TAYLOR, *Sec'y.*
June 24, 1834. 91 3t.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public.

AMOS KIMBALL.
Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

IMPORTANT
To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

Fish, Whiskey and Corn.

JUST RECEIVING,

100 Barrels Susquehanna HERRINGS,
50 do. WHISKEY,
1500 bushels CORN.
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
June 23, 1834.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.
Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

State of North Carolina,

SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1834.

ALLWORTH KING, vs. REAL ESTATE. } *Petition for Partition.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Stephen King, Lemuel Bizzell and Wife Martha, heirs at law of Michael King, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State. *It is therefore Ordered,* That publication be made for six weeks, in the *Fayetteville Observer,* for them to appear at the next Term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur to the petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte as to them.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of said Court, at Office, this 14th day of June, 1834.

[90.] THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

State of North Carolina,

SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1834.

SENEY KING, vs. Heirs of MICHAEL KING. } *Petition for Dower.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Stephen King, Lemuel Bizzell and Wife Martha, are not inhabitants of this State: *It is therefore Ordered,* That publication be made for six weeks in the *Fayetteville Observer,* for them to appear at the next Term of this Court and plead, answer or demur to the petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte as to them.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of said Court, at Office, this 14th day of June, 1834.

[90.] THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

MOLASSES, COFFEE, &c.

Just received by John Walker Steam Boat,

79 Hhds. MOLASSES,
25 bags Cuba COFFEE,
25 ditto high scented Rio Coffee,
5 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
For sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.
June 16, 1834. 89 *tf.*

Flour, Pork, Fish, &c.

JUST received by the Steam Boat Henrietta,
50 bbls. Baltimore Howard St. FLOUR,
50 do. PORK,
10 do. Susquehanna SHAD,
20 do. No. 1 HERRINGS,
20 do. No. 2 ditto,
30 boxes manufactured TOBACCO, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
June 9, 1834. 88tf

To Hire by the month,

A SMART active GIRL, accustomed to housework, and another a good size for a nurse or waiter, also a smart BOY, all of good character.—Apply at this office.
June 2, 1834. 87tf.

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE Subscriber intending to devote his whole time to the Auction and Commission Business, will dispose of his Stock of

SHOES, HATS, &c.,

At low prices. Country Merchants will find great bargains by calling early.

AMOS KIMBALL.
Fayetteville, May 26, 1834. 86tf.

FEVER AND AGUE

Cured in every instance by the use of the Genuine

"Rowand's Tonic Mixture,"

TO WHICH ALREADY MORE THAN TEN THOUSAND PERSONS ARE READY AND ANXIOUS TO TESTIFY.

IN consequence of the attempts which are always made by knaves and impostors to palm off spurious imitations and counterfeits, as soon as the public have determined upon the value and excellence of a medicine; and, in order to secure those who wish to avail themselves of the acknowledged efficacy of Rowand s Tonic Mixture, as a thorough cure for *Fever and Ague,* or Bilious Intermittent Fever, against such impositions, the proprietor has concluded upon the necessity of confining the sale of the mixture, to as few established agents, in the different sections of the country, as are just sufficient to supply the regular demands. Therefore, he has the pleasure to announce to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and the other parts of the country adjacent thereto, that Mr. E. J. HALE has been appointed sole agent for the above place—who will hereafter have on hand a constant supply of said mixture.

Signed JOHN R. ROWAND, *Pr prietor.*

☞The above Medicine, price $1 per bottle, and $9 per dozen, together with the ANTI COSTIVE PILLS, price 25 cents per box, for sale by E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, May 21, 1834.

NEW BOOKS.

A fresh supply of Crockett's Life, written by himself; Helen; Dick's Future State, Pulpit Assistant; Chitty on Bills; Adams's Arithmetic; &c.

Medical Books.—Abercrombie on the Brain; Do on the Stomach; Dewees' Practice; Do. on Children; Do. on Females; Horner's Anatomy; Johnson on Liver, Do. on Climate; U. S. Pharmacopeia; Smith on Fevers; Travers on Irritation; Do. on the Eye; Tweedie on Fevers; Tate on Hysteria; Teale on Neuralgic Diseases; McCullock on Fevers; Bichat's Special Anatomy; Parr's Medical Dictionary; Bell on Arteries; Bell on Nerves, &c. &c. Just received by E. J. HALE.

May 20, 1834.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a Note given by the subscriber to Asa H. Coe, for the sum of Twenty Dollars, dated the 23d day of April last, and payable twelve months after date. As I have not received value for the said Note, I do not intend to pay it, unless compelled by law. JOS. WOOD.

Robeson County, N. C. May 12, 1834.

Corn, Corn, Corn.

JUST received, 1000 bushels CORN, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
June 9, 1834. 88tf.

For Sale,

A NEGRO GIRL, about 16 years of age. Apply at this Office.
June 2. 87tf.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

HALL & JOHNSON

OFFER FOR SALE,

50 Hhds. N. Orleans,
12 ditto St. Croix, } SUGARS.
10 ditto Porto Rico,
40 ditto Molasses, (good retailing,)
50 bags Rio Coffee,
20 tons Swedes, English, Hoop, Rod and Sheet } IRON,
20 hhds. Crockery, assorted,
14,000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
100 sides good soal Leather.
May 17, 1834. 89tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening their Spring supplies of FANCY and STAPLE

Dry Goods,

Together with a general and extensive assortment of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Trace Chains and Weeding Hoes,
Patent, Corn, Grass, German and Bramble Scythe Blades,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Ready made Saddlery, of all descriptions,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c.

With a great variety of other articles, which will be found to comprise a very extensive assortment of every article usually required for the Country Trade; which they offer at *WHOLESALE* exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of dealers generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, April 21, 1834.

ICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS give notice that the ICE HOUSE will be open to deliver Ice every morning, (Sundays excepted) from 5 to 7 o'clock, or till breakfast hour, and also on Saturday evening from 6 till 7 o'clock, *and at no other time* They have fixed upon the following Prices for the present:

Daily Subscribers, from 2 to 23 lbs.		3 cts per lb.	
Transient Customers,	" 2 to 35 "	4 "	"
Wholesale,	" 25 to 500	3 "	"
Do.	500 lb. and upwards	2 "	"

BARRY & BRYANT.
Wilmington, May 14. 85tf.

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LINES ADDRESSED TO VIRGIL.

My long neglected favorite book,
Thy ancient page remembrance brings,
Of times in which my ideas took
Ærial flights on fancy's wings.

In other times did I with you,
Beneath the pleasant rural shade,
My studious course with joy pursue,
And wooed the Muse—a charming maid.

Before I could thy lines unfold,
I asked which most the world admired,
Of all thy themes to me untold,
Which charmed the soul—its passions fired?

In artful sweet mantuan strains,
You told of blest elysian groves,
Of Sylvan gods, Arcadian Swains,
And all the graces, all the loves.

You told of herds, a numerous train,
That trod the flowery meads among,
Of Shepherds piping on the plain,
Where nought was heard but Syren song.

Of Ceres' charms you likewise told
A tale that pleased the rustic throng,
Of ancient sires and warriors bold,
With simple grace and ease you sung.

Sweet are indeed such pleasing themes,
They roused ambition in my heart,
For oft I've strove in fancy's dreams,
To imitate thy powerful art. A.

FROM THE AUGUSTA SENTINEL.

Georgia Scenes, Incidents, Characters, &c.

THE MOTHER AND HER CHILD.

Whence comes the gibberish which is almost invariably used by mothers and nurses to infants?—Take for example the following, which will answer the twofold purpose of illustrating my question, and perpetuating one of the peculiarities of the age.

A few days ago I called to spend an hour in the afternoon, with Mr. Slang, whose wife is the mother of a child about eight months old.

While I was there, the child in the nurse's arms, in an adjoining room, began to cry.

"You, Rose," said Mrs. Slang, 'quiet that child!' Rose walked it, and sung to it; but it did not hush.

"You Rose! if you do not quiet that child, I lay I make you."

"I is tried, ma'am," said Rose, "an' he would'nt git hushed"—(*Child cries louder.*)

"Fetch him here to me, you good for nothing hussy you. What's the matter with him?" reaching out her arms to receive him.

"I dun know ma'am."

"Nhei—nhun—nho—nha' am!" mocking and grinning at Rose.

As Rose delivered the child, she gave visible signs of dodging just as the child left her arms; and, that she might not be disappointed, Mrs. Slang gave her a box; in which there seemed to be no anger mixed at all; and which Rose received as a matter of course, without ever changing countenance under it.

"Da den!" said Mrs. Slang, "come elong e muddy (mother.) Did nassy Yosey (Rose) pague muddy thweety chilluns' (children)—pressing the child to her bosom and rocking it backward and forward tenderly. "Muddins will whippy ole nassy Yosey. Ah! you old uggy Yosey," knocking at Rose playfully. "Da den; muddy did whippy bad Yosey."

(*Child continues to cry.*)

"Why what upon earth ails the child? Rose, you've hurt this child, somehow or other."

"No m'm, 'cla' I did'nt— I was jis sitt'n down dar in the rock'n chair long side o' Miss Nancy's bureau, an' want doin' nothin' 'tall to him, jis playin' wid him, and he jis begin to cry of heself, when nobody wa'n't doin' nothin' 'tall to him, and nobody wa'n't in dar nuther sept jis me and' him and, I was"—

"Nhing—nhing—nhing—and I expect you hit his head against the bureau."

"Let muddy see where ole bad Yosey knocky heady 'gin de the bureaus. Muddy *will* see," taking off the child's cap and finding nothing.

(*Child cries on*)

"Muddy's baby was hongry. Dat was what ails muddy's darling, thweety ones. Was hongry, an' nobody would givy litty darling any sings 'tall for eaty?" loosing her frock bosom. "No, nobody would gim thweety ones any sings fo' eat 'tall 'tall"—(*offers the breast to the child, who rejects it, rolls over, kicks, and screams worse than ever.*)

"Hush! you little brat! I believe its nothing in the world but crossness. Hush! (*shaking it*) hush I tell you." (*Child cries to the* NE PLUS ULTRA.)

"Why surely a pin must stick the child. Yes, was e bad pin did ticky chilluns. Let muddy see where de uggy pin did ticky dear prettous creter" —(*examining*)—"why no, it isn't a pin. Why what can be the matter with the child! It must have the colic, surely. Rose, go bring me the paragoric off the mantle piece.—Yes, muddy's baby did hab e tolic. Dat was what did ail muddy's prettous darly baby." (*Pressing it to her bosom and rocking it. Child cries on.*)

Rose brought the paragoric, handed it, dodged, and got her expectations realized as before.

"Now go bring me the sugar, and some water."

Rose brought them, and delivered both without the customary reward; for at that instant the child being laid perfectly still on the lap, hushed.

The paragoric was administered, and the child received it with only a whimper now and then. As soon as it received the medicine, the mother raised it up and it began to cry.

"Why Lord help my soul, what's the matter with the child! what have you done to him you little hussy?" rising and walking towards Rose.

'Cla' Missis, I eint done nothin' 't all—was jis sittin' down da by Miss Nancy's bu——"

"You lie, you slut," hitting her a passing slap. "I know you've hurt him. Hush, my baby," (*singing the Coquet,*) don't you cry, your sweetheart will come by'm'by; da de dum dum dum dum day, da de dum diddle dum dum day."

(*Child cries on.*)

"Lord help my soul and body, what can be the matter with my baby!" tears coming in her own eyes. "Something's the matter with it; I know it is, (*laying the child on her lap and feeling its arms to see whether it flinched at the touch of any particular part.*) But the child cried less while she was feeling it than before.

"Yes, dat was it; wanted litty arms yub'd. Mud will rub it sweet little arms."

(*Child begins again*)

"What upon earth can make my bady cry so!" rising and walking to the window. (*Stops at the window, and the child hushes.*)

"Yes, dat was it; did want to look out 'e windy's. See the petty chickens. O-o-o-h! Look, at the beauty, rooster!! Yonder's old aunt Betty! See old aunt Betty, pickin' up chips. Yes, old aunt Betty pickin' up chip fo' bake bicky (biscuit) fo' good chilluns. Good aunt Betty fo' sweet baby's supper."

(*Child begins again.*)

"Hoo-o-o! se de windy!" knocking on the window, (*Child screams.*)

"You, Rose, what have you done to this child? You little hussy you, if you don't tell me how you hurt him I'll whip you as long as I can find you."

"Missis I 'cla' I never done nothin' at all to him. I was jist sett'n' down da by Miss Nancy's bu"——

"If you say 'Miss Nancy's bureau' to me again I'll stuff Miss Nancy's bureau down your throat, you little lying slut. I'm just as sure you've hurt him, as if I'd seen you. How did you hurt him?"

Here Rose was reduced to a *non plus,* for, upon the peril of having a bureau in her throat, she dare not repeat the oft told tale, and she knew no other. She therefore stood mute.

"Julia," said Mr. Slang, "bring the child to me, and let me see if I can discover the cause of his crying?"

Mr. Slang took the child, and commenced a careful examination of it. He removed its cap, and beginning at the crown of its head he extended the search slowly and cautiously downward, accompanying the eye with the touch of the finger. He had not proceeded far in this way before he discovered, in the right ear of the child, a small feather, the cause of course, of all its wailing. The cause removed, the child soon changed its tears to smiles, greatly to the delight of all, and to none more than to Rose. BALDWIN.

From the Raleigh Register.

A BRIEF AND IMPERFECT SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF

GOVERNOR CASWELL.

To cherish the recollection of departed worth, and revere the memory of those who have rendered important and valuable services to their country, has ever been esteemed, among enlightened nations, not less a sacred than pleasing duty. It is in this way only, that ample justice can be awarded to public benefactors, and posterity be taught to admire and emulate their virtues.

To no one of her sons is North Carolina more indebted for her independence and her free institutions, than to the late Gov. CASWELL. He led her armies to battle and to victory during a seven years' war for liberty. He was her first Governor, and he served her in the most respectable stations, to his dying hour.

The object of the present writer is to rescue from oblivion a few facts connected with the life of *Caswell,* which may be useful to the future historian and biographer. This is more necessary, as his voluminous correspondence has been destroyed by accident or neglect, and his public character and services have not been noticed with that distinction, which in strict justice they merit.

Richard Caswell, Esq. was born in Maryland, on the 3d day of August, 1729. His father was a respectable merchant, but being unfortunate in business, the son was at an early age, thrown upon his own resources. In the hour of need, these proved to him a sufficient inheritance. Young *Caswell* was by nature bold, ardent and aspiring. Possessing these qualities and stimulated by the example of those who had attained fortune and fame without the advantages of birth or riches in early life, his father's difficulties seem to have infused a new vigor into his character. In the year 1746, while yet but seventeen years old, he left the parental roof to seek his fortune among strangers in the Province of North Carolina. Bringing with him letters from the Governor of Maryland to Governor *Johnston,* he was so fortunate as to obtain immediate employment in one of the public Offices. Subsequently, he obtained the appointment of Deputy Surveyor for the Colony, which he held for several years. The emoluments derived from this office, together with the lands he had secured by entry, made him independent in his circumstances, and so soon as he felt this, he brought out his Parents to North Carolina, settled them comfortably for life, and always bestowed on them the attentions of an affectionate and dutiful son. At this time, he had located himself permanently in Lenoir (then Johnston) county; soon after the arrival of his parents, he married *Mary McIlween.* She died in a short time, leaving him but one child, his son William. He afterwards married *Sarah Herritage,* and by this marriage had many children.—About the time of his second marriage, *Caswell* commenced the study of the law, under *William Herritage,* Esq. who was at that day a distinguished attorney. After the usual preparatory course, he appeared at the bar, where he soon acquired the reputation of a sound lawyer and able advocate.

He made his first appearance in the House of Commons in the year 1754, as a member from the county of Johnston, and continued in that body until 1770, when he was appointed Speaker, which office he also filled the year following. On the 15th of May, 1771, he commanded a Regiment at the battle of Allemance. Although Col. Caswell had been a great favorite with the colonial Governors, and had filled many offices of trust and confidence with credit to himself and satisfaction to his employers, yet when the mother country invaded the liberties of the colonies, he was found in the front rank of those who resolved to *die* freemen, rather than *live* slaves. In the year 1775, he was appointed a Delegate to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, and resigned his seat about the beginning of the next year.—His object in resigning his seat was, that he might render a more efficient service by fighting the battles of his country. But for this patriotic act, his name would now appear enrolled among the illustrious signers of American Independence.

On the 20th of February, 1776, and within a few weeks after he had resigned his seat in Congress, in conjunction with Col. *Lillington,* he gained the victory of Moore's Creek Bridge. This timely defeat of the enemy was of incalculable benefit to North Carolina during the war. A large body of highlanders and tories were on the march to Wilmington to form a junction with a Royal Fleet and Army which were expected on the Coast. Had this union been effected, it would have placed a large part of the Province in the power of the enemy. At Moore's Creek Bridge, the Highlanders and Tories were defeated, their second Officer slain, their Commander taken prisoner, their Army dispersed, and their spirits so broken, that there could be but little apprehended from them in future.

In the month of November following, Col. *Caswell* took his seat in the Provincial Congress, and was President of that body at the adoption of the present Constitution of the State. He received from the same Congress the appointment of Brigadier General; and at the April Session of the General Assembly was elected Governor, which office he continued to hold during the years 1778 and 1779, without receiving any compensation for his services.

He commanded the North Carolina Militia under General *Gates,* at the unfortunate battle near Camden. It was well understood by many of General *Caswell's* friends, that he was opposed to *Gates's* precipitate movements on the enemy, and thought as his army consisted mostly of raw troops, that he should have secured an advantageous position before risking an engagement with a veteran army. Early in the battle, the Virginia militia fled in a body, and no exertions on the part of their officers could prevent a large portion of the North Carolina militia from following their example. Although General *Caswell's* military character suffered for the moment from the defeat at Camden, the fact that he continued to possess the unlimited confidence of his countrymen, shews that when the details of the battle were calmly reviewed, that no blame was imputed to him. Upon his return, he used every exertion to revive the drooping spirits of the Whigs and to crush disaffection to the cause of Independence.

Early in 1781, it was discovered that the British army, under their distinguished leader, Lord *Cornwallis,* intended to invade and ravage North Carolina; and under such circumstances, *Caswell* deemed it all important to secure the public papers and records, by removing them to the western part of the State.—He left behind him his two sons, General *William* and Colonel *Richard Caswell,* exhorting them to oppose and harrass the enemy.

In the latter part of 1781, he returned from the west, and was at the succeeding election, chosen Senator by the County of Dobbs.

In 1782, upon the establishment of the Comptroller's Department by the Legislature, he was elected by joint ballot, Comptroller of Public Accounts. At the same session, he was appointed Speaker of the Senate, and continued to discharge the duties of both Offices until 1785, when he was again called to the office of Chief Magistrate, and continued such during the years 1785, '86 & '87.

In 1787, the General Assembly appointed him a Delegate to the Federal Convention at Philadelphia—with power to appoint a successor, and such was the press of his official business, that he found himself compelled to delegate the important trust. He selected *Wm. Blount,* Esq. his successor.

In 1789, he returned to the General Assembly and was appointed Speaker of the Senate. He was also a member elect from the county of Dobbs to the Convention which met at Fayetteville on the 3d Monday of Nov. and ratified the Constitution of the U. States.

But Gov. *Caswell's* high and honorable destiny was now nearly completed—He had acquired an ample fortune for his family—he had lived to see the independence of his country secured—his adopted State blessed with a free Constitution and wise laws, and expected in a few days to give his consent to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, of which he had been a zealous friend and advocate, as the best guaranty for national strength and prosperity.

On the 8th day of November, he was seized with a Paralysis, while presiding in the Senate, and survived the attack but two days. He died on the 10th, having been speechless during the whole time of his sickness. Thus died Gov. *Caswell* as he had lived, in the service of his country. Few men have lived more respected or died more sincerely lamented.—His friends and compatriots of the Legislature and Convention, mourned over him as a man and Patriot who was worthy to receive every distinction in their power to bestow. On the 11th of November, an Eulogium was pronounced over his body attended by the members of the Legislature and Convention, the Officers of State and the citizens and strangers of Fayetteville. The body was then removed and interred in the Family burial ground at his residence in Lenoir (then Dobbs) County.

Governor *Caswell's* fame was not confined to North Carolina. His character as a Patriot and Statesman was well understood and properly appreciated throughout the Union. This is well illustrated by an anecdote related to the writer some four years ago by Judge *Gaston.* The Judge being on a visit to Boston, improved the opportunity to visit the venerable John Adams at Quincy. While conversing with him on the events and characters most interesting in our history, the Ex-President kindling with animation asked him: "And what has become of *Richard Caswell's* family?—Sir, *Caswell* was a MAN. We always looked to *Caswell* for North Carolina." Such a compliment from him who can be justly called one of the main pillars of the Revolution, and who, when more timid minds were shrinking from a contest with the Mother Country, fearlessly announced "Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I am for independence now and forever," is fame of itself. We trust that the future historian will not forget to make to the public worth and virtues of Gov. *Caswell* such a reparation as is due to his much neglected memory.

B.

FRAUD IN THE LAND OFFICE.

A Report has been made to the Senate from the Committee on Public Lands, which exposes another mass of political putrefaction. As the Committee have been clothed with authority to prosecute the investigation of alleged frauds during the recess of Congress, much stronger developments may be expected even than that brought to light in the subjoined Deposition. This Statement on oath relates, it will be seen, to the official conduct of the notorious *Samuel Gwinn*, who being twice nominated to the Senate and rejected, was re-appointed in violation of the Constitution by a second temporary Commission, and again re-nominated to the Senate and rejected, and finally appointed to a new Office which he now holds:

THE DEPOSITION OF EDMUND ROW,

Before the Committee on the Public Lands, of the Senate of the United States, under a resolution of the Senate relative to the Public Lands:

Question.—Where do you reside, and what is your occupation?

Answer.—I reside in Orange county, Virginia, and am by occupation a farmer.

Question.—Have you ever attended any sale of the public lands; if so state at what place, in what State, and at what time?

Answer.—In 1833, from the 23d to the 29th of October, I attended at Chocchuma land office, in the State of Mississippi, the sale of the public lands which had been ceded by the Choctaw tribe of Indians to the United States.

Question.—Had the people of that district sufficient information, prior to the day appointed in the Proclamation for the commencement of the Sales, to enable the actual settlers to make their arrangements for attending and purchasing?

Answer.—I heard many men complain that they had not had sufficient time from the first notice they had of the proclamation till the day of sale, to make their arrangements for attending and purchasing; the first information too, obtained by some was received from persons riding through the country to examine the lands within a very short time before the sale.

Question.—Were not the sales attended by speculators from different parts of the country, so far as you know and believe?

Answer.—I believe there appeared to be speculators from Tennessee, Alabama, and Louisiana, besides those who resided in the State of Mississippi.

Question.—Did the speculators you mention, from the States of Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi, bid against each other, or did they combine for the purpose of deterring poor men, or men who only wished to purchase small tracts of land from bidding for the lands on which they resided, or other lands which they might desire to purchase for actual settlement and cultivation, thereby taking into their own hands the control of the sales for their own benefit.

Answer.—I arrived at Chocchuma, on the 23d of October, two days after the commencement of the sales, and on that day, there was a public address made to the people by a gentleman who said that they, the companies of speculators had united to shield the actual settlers from being imposed on by individual speculators, and that this company was willing that any actual settler should buy one quarter section of land wherever he pleased and as low as he could get it, if it were at the Government price, or that his company would purchase it for him as low as they could it, and let him have it for what they gave, provided, however, that said settler would sign a paper, obliging himself, not to bid for any other lands thus offered at that sale, of the public lands of the United States. He suggested, however, that his company would, immediately after the sales of United States lands were closed, sell at public sale, any lands they might purchase, to the highest bidder, at which sale the settlers would have an opportunity of purchasing as much more land as they might want.

Question.—Did these companies of speculators, purchase large quantities of the public lands? If so at what price?

Answer.—I believe, according to the best estimation I could make, they purchased three-fourths of what was sold, and most generally at Government prices.

Question.—Did you attend the sale for the purpose of purchasing land with a view to actual settlement and cultivation? and if so, did you purchase at the public sale of the government, or did you purchase from the company of speculators?

Answer.—I did attend the sale for the purpose of purchasing for actual settlement and cultivation, and purchased from or rather through their agents or bidders of a company of speculators.

Question.—Had you selected for the purchase any particular tract of land?

Answer.—I had.

Question.—What were the circumstances which induced you to purchase, through the agent of the company?

Answer.—In bidding for the land which I had selected, before the sale, I found it run on me, and knocked off to myself and son, at between four or five dollars per acre, whereas, I observed that the company generally obtained their lands at $1 25 cents per acre, and with but very few exceptions, no person bid against them; I was therefore induced to forfeit the land thus charged to myself and son, to be resold. It was then purchased by the agent of the company of speculators, at a price not exceeding $1 27, who immediately sold it to me at one dollar advance per acre, which he had previously agreed to do.

Question.—Who were the bidders or agent of the company for purchasing at the public sales, how many of them were there, and where did they reside?

Answer.—I think there were five, if not six persons, who were considered by the people at large as bidders or agents for the companies of speculators. I cannot now remember the names or residence of more than four of them; these were Robert J. Walker, of Natchez, Miss.; —— Ellis, of Louisiana; and Malcolm Gilchrist, of Alabama, and McLamore, of Tennessee.

Question.—Who were Register and Receiver at Chocchuma land office; were they present at the sale, and informed or had knowledge of the existence of such combinations of speculators and their object, and did they interpose in their official character, or otherwise, to prevent the accomplishment of the purchases for which they had contracted?

Answer.—Samuel Gwinn, who was Register, and Richard H. Sterling, who was Receiver (as will appear from the receipts for the land which I purchased) were both present when Robert J. Walker addressed the people on the subject of the combination and intention, and I neither saw nor heard of any interference on their part, either by word or deed.

Question.—Did you see or know of any conduct on the part either of the Register or Receiver, which would justify you in the belief that they were concerned in the said speculation.

Answer.—I heard the Register, Samuel Gwinn, say exultingly, and with a snap of his finger, to some persons who were near him, when a certain portion of the public lands were bought by one of the agents of the company, "that land will bring us ten dollars per acre."

Question.—Who acted as auctioneer, and was he considered as one of the company of the speculators, or was he in any manner connected with them?

Answer.—Col. Rather, of Alabama, generally acted as Crier. He himself told me, that he had constantly been in the woods for the last six weeks examining the lands, and taking numbers. I understood him to say he was one of the company of speculators.

Question.—Did the actual settlers who attended the sales, and bid for the tracts of land on which they were settled, independent of the company, in a single instance, obtain their lands at government prices, and were not most of those settlers driven to the necessity of purchasing by permission of the companies of speculators, and each limited to one quarter section before such permission was granted.

Answer.—I know of no instance of a person purchasing, independent of the companies who obtained the land purchased at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. I know several instances where the purchaser was bid up to six dollars per acre. Most of the actual settlers obtained their lands through the companies, or by permission, and consented to limit their purchases to one quarter section, each as a condition on which the permission to purchase at Government price was granted by the company of Speculators.

Question.—Were there any lands sold at a higher price than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and again offered at public sale on the same day by the officers superintending the sales, and bought in by the company of speculators at Government prices; and if so, state at what price the land was first sold, and the cause assigned by the officers for setting aside the original purchases as aforesaid and again offering the land for sale?

Answer.—There was a tract of land, the quantity I do not precisely know, bid off for Mr. Wilkinson at *twenty-two dollars per acre*, to the best of my recollection. Immediately after the sale, and before any other land was offered, one of the officers, I do not know whether the Register or Receiver, demanded a deposite of the money for the land, of the purchaser. Mr. Wilkinson replied he had the money; and exhibited the money in his hand, but stated that, as the regulation of the sales allowed him until next day at 10 o'clock to make payment, he would not be driven to deposite at that moment. To which the officer replied, that if the money was not deposited in five minutes the land would be considered as forfeited and resold. The deposite was not made; and the land was sold in five minutes afterwards to one of the bidders for the company of speculators at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

Question.—From the conduct of the officers throughout the sales, and every thing which you observed during your attendance at these sales, are you, or are you not, firmly impressed with the belief that these officers were combined with the speculators, and interested in their purchases?

Answer.—I certainly was so impressed with the belief at that time, and still believe so; they were combined and interested in the purchases made by the speculators.

Question.—Did it not appear to you to be the general impression of those attending the sales to purchase lands, that the officers were concerned with the speculators?

Answer.—Such appeared to be the general impression of the settlers who attended the sales.

Question.—Did the speculators require the actual settlers to sign a paper, pledging themselves not to purchase more than one quarter section before they granted permission to them to purchase at the Government price?

Answer.—I believe they did, for such was the observations of Robert J. Walker, in his public address to the people.

EDW. ROW.

Washington City, April 19, 1834.

From the National Gazette.

The Celebration of the National Anniversary in this city, was altogether of a civic character. Several of the volunteer companies were absent on military visits, and the usual parade by the uniformed military was not held. The Whigs of the First Congressional District dined at the Hermitage in Moyamensing Township; those of the Third District at Pratt's Place, near Frankford; and those of the Second District in the Chesnut street Theatre. An Oration was delivered at the Musical Fund Hall, by Wm. M. Meredith, Esq. before a very numerous assemblage of Whigs of the city and county. At the several dinner parties were present the distinguished Senators and Representatives now in the city. At the close of the dinner in the Theatre, the assemblage was addressed by Senators Ewing, Poindexter, Mangum, and Webster. They were received on their appearance with the most enthusiastic cheering.

We have seen somewhere an intimation that the Senate has, at this session, in regard to the matter of appointment, done nothing but *reject* nominations made by the President of the United States. We have taken the trouble to inquire what foundation there is for this grave accusation; and here are the facts. Of the nominations made by the President during the last session of Congress, the Senate refused to concur in SEVENTEEN, and *confirmed* FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINE. What a *factious* body is the Senate!—*Nat. Intell.*

The nomination of Mr. Wilkins to Russia, makes the *forty-third* member of Congress appointed by General Jackson in the course of five years! The House of Representatives consists of 240 members, the Senate of 48 members—together 288. So that nearly 1 out of 6 members has been appointed—we do not say bought up—by the President! In his address to the Tennessee Legislature, on resigning his seat in the Senate of the United States, when named as a candidate for the Presidency, General Jackson said, that if the practice of appointing members of Congress to executive offices continued, it "required no prophet to foresee that CORRUPTION WOULD BE THE ORDER OF THE DAY." The General is certainly no prophet at home or abroad, yet what he thus foresaw he has labored most successfully to bring about. Executive appointments from among members of Congress have, under his administration, increased in a frightful ratio, and corruption *is* 'the order of the day.'

N. Y. American.

A Treaty has been concluded, we understand (says the Milledgeville Recorder,) with a Delegation of the Cherokee Indians now at Washington, by which they cede their whole territory embraced in the States of Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina and Alabama. The terms are said to be so liberal to the Indians, that no doubt is entertained of a speedy removal of the whole tribe west of the Mississippi, in the event of its ratification by the Senate.

BOSTON, JULY 4.

Frigate Constitution.—This vessel lies at the Navy Yard in Charlestown, between the Columbus and Independence. Yesterday morning it was discovered that the head of the wooden image of General Jackson, lately placed upon it as a figure-head, had been severed from the body by a saw, in the course of the preceding night, and removed. The manner in which this was effected is not known. The night was unusually dark and stormy.—*Daily Advertiser.*

The Figure Head.—The Boston Courier mentions that there was considerable excitement in that city on Wednesday, in consequence of the decapitation of the figure of General Jackson, recently placed as a figure-head on the frigate Constitution. It appears that during the night of Wednesday, the head of this wooden image was sawed off, by some person or persons unknown.

It is rather a mysterious affair. The Constitution lies at the Navy Yard, between two seventy-fours, and it is understood that a guard, or watch, is continually kept on board. It seems impossible that the deed could have been executed without discovery, notwithstanding that the night was dark and rainy.—The head, which has thus been severed from its trunk, it is said, was at least twenty-five feet above the surface of the water. It is the opinion of several intelligent men who examined the *premises* yesterday, that the perpetrators must have gone to their work through the Navy Yard.

It was reported last evening that Commodore Elliot had offered *one thousand dollars* for the discovery of the person or persons who committed the deed.

[It is said that Commodore Elliot applied to the carver who constructed the abducted cranium, to crown the trunk anew; but, that the moulder of images, imitating other "king-makers," replied, "that he had 'glory enough' in fitting one head to those shoulders."

Rumor adds, that the deed was done by some of the same family who threw English tea overboard in the same harbor, about sixty years ago.]

NEW YORK, July 8.

Balloon Ascent.—Mr. Robertson made his 18th æronautic ascent on the 4th of July from Castle Garden. He left the Garden at 4 o'clock and 44 minutes, amid the cheers of thousands in the Garden, and tens of thousands on the Battery and the neighboring piers and houses, as well as in vessels, steam boats, small boats, &c. Soon after clearing the walls, he threw out a bag of ballast, after which he rose rapidly and beautifully for about 15 minutes, his course inclining Westward,—when suddenly he entered the clouds, and in a moment more the balloon was invisible. He still continued to rise, till he had gained the height of three miles, with the sun shining in glory upon the ocean of clouds beneath, while above was the blue expanse, constituting, altogether, he says, a scene which it is impossible to describe.

About half-past five, he again made his appearance below the clouds;—not where he entered them, but several miles to the Eastward. Consequently, the current of air above the clouds must have been directly opposite to that on and near the earth's surface. The wind now carried him to the Westward, and he continued to float along, at a moderate distance from the earth, till he had crossed the East River, and arrived over Manhattan Island, three or four miles North of the City Hall. He then threw out more ballast, and ascended rapidly, till he again entered the clouds, and was lost to the eye of the beholder. After rising to about his former maximum height, and judging himself wafted near to the ocean, he made his final descent, and landed without accident on the farm of a Mr. Morris, about two miles South of Newtown, L. I. He returned to the city the same evening, and arrived at Castle Garden about half-past nine o'clock. Mr. R. remarked to us that although this was his 18th ascent, he had never passed through the clouds before, having always, until now, had clear weather. The ascent was on the whole a very fine one, and highly satisfactory to the thousands who witnessed it.

We forgot to mention that when over Long Island Mr. R. was very much annoyed by the firing of cannon, perhaps at the Navy Yard. Every discharge made his balloon shake like an aspen; and at times, he was not without apprehensions of danger from the circumstance. The increase of his distance from the earth, did not diminish the effect of the concussion.

There is a shipmaster in Salem, 55 years of age, who has been at sea about 44 years, in all sorts of weather and conditions; yet he has never "wet his lips with ardent spirits, nor tasted so much as a glass of wine. His health has been perfect and unvarying in all exposures and changes of climate."

What I think.—When I sit at the table of a Hotel, and hear a person continually complaining of the food, and calling for the waiter, I think it very convincing proof that at other times he goes half starved, and waits upon himself.

When I see a young man just commencing business spend two hours at his breakfast or dinner—sport a cane—drive a tandem, or visit the Theatre often, I think it a good criterion to judge of his ultimate success.

When I eventually hear him telling how good his credit and his business are, I think there is not a shadow of doubt but that he is bankrupt.

When I sit at the Theatre in the next box to a man with his family jewels and all, who will not pay me a debt about the amount which it cost him for the evening's amusement, I think it a pity that imprisonment for debt is abolished.—*Boston Galaxy.*

A little girl was sent by her mistress last week to a store, for a yard of "fifteen cent" muslin, and on examining it on her return, the lady thought it very indifferent for the price, and interrogated the little girl if there was not some mistake. "No, ma'am, there's no mistake. The gentleman only ax'd a 'lev'npenny bit for't, but I told it wouldn't do *unless he tuck fifteen cents*—and then he did!"—*Germantown Tel.*

Reverse of Fortune.—There is an old woman in New York, who sells pea-nuts and apples at the corners of the Streets, who was the wife of a wholesale dealer in Pearl Street, whose property was estimated at $200,000.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

THE MAIL, AND A RAIL ROAD.

135 miles of Charleston Rail Road produces per *diem*,	$ 2,000
Or, per *annum*,	730,000
Expenses,	430,000
Nett proceeds,	$300,000
250 Augusta to Fayetteville,	
125 Fayetteville to Roanoke.	
375 miles will produce, per diem,	4,000
Or, per annum,	1,460,000
Expenses,	760,000
Nett proceeds,	$700,000
375 miles will, at $6,000 per mile, cost	$2,250,000
5 per cent. interest,	132,500
Conveyance of mail,	100,000
Dividend of 5 per ct. is 350,000	
To pay debt, 350,000	
	$700,000

SIR—The above is but an hypothetical and inaccurate account of the profit of 375 miles of Rail Road, which, in all probability, will be laid down between Augusta and the Roanoke, leaving only the 25 miles between Richmond and Petersburg to connect Fredericksburg with Augusta.

It is done with a view to prove that a charge on the revenues of the General Post Office, (those revenues much increased by the facilities afforded by the Rail Road,) produced by a loan to be obtained for the purpose, and guarantied by the General Government, would go far to effect the work.

The example of the lateral Rail Road to Baltimore, and its perpetual conveyance of the U. S. mail, *free of expense*, is much in point, when the Charleston Company are endeavoring to exact $50,000 *per annum*, for carrying a mail that they themselves said they would take, and which is now conveyed in the ordinary way, for $10,000.

Opposed, as I ever have been, to the interference of Government, in matters of this kind, I hope you will listen to the proposition which I shall make, to avoid the difficulties of this interference, and at the same time obviate those springing from such outrageous cupidity as that exhibited by the Charleston Company—outrageous, I say—for, to attempt to load the correspondence of the country with such a tax, would, if it were suffered to succeed, go far to shut the poorer class from any correspondence whatever; for, if 135 miles is to cost $50,000, 500,000 miles would come to $185,185,185—only $370, instead of $71 per mile *per annum*, now paid between Augusta and Charleston, on 140 miles. It comes strangely from a Company once so loud in its declarations that the United States should not contribute to its construction. But now, forsooth, the People, through their Post Office, are to pay 5 per cent. on the capital actually expended, and 6 per cent. or more, on what would have been sufficient to expend for the attainment of every object that has been attained.

What would have been the result, if the U. S. had advanced 2.5ths or $400,000 for the execution of this work? This amount would have cost them $20,000 per annum, to balance which, they would have received the share of dividend; and the mails would have been carried free. Now they are asked to *pay in actual cash* $50,000 per annum—or, the annual interest on $1,000,000, and receive a diminished postage; and $50,000 for what now costs but $10,000. If the General Post Office would pay for all its contracts on Rail Roads, at this rate, we soon should have them *quant. suff.*

Hence I should propose, that the Government of the United States should,

1. Order a general survey of the route;
2. The particular surveys and Estimates.

This done, a subscription should be opened for individuals and States. As soon as the amount of money ready for the purpose, and furnished by these individuals and States, was ascertained, the Government should, if *necessary*, on the pledge of the Post Office Revenue, guarantee the payment of the Loan then necessary to complete the work, and its Interest; on condition, that the whole of it should be mortgaged to it, as a security for the final payment of the debt. If *unnecessary*, the contribution of the U. S. should be confined to the services of Engineers in preliminary labours and final surveys, &c. &c. TELFORD.

P. S. A comparative account of postage received at Augusta and Charleston, since the Rail Road was opened, would be curious. The temptation to send letters by private hands must be great; and, hence, the gross immorality (but corporations have no consciences!) of making such a charge at such a time and under such circumstances.

France.—"The Parisian papers (says a London paper,) continue to be much taken up with remarks upon the character of Lafayette, to whose memory, with the exception of the Carlist party, they do the justice which we have ourselves already rendered to him, of being a most respectable private character, an ardent patriot, but not very profound politician."

The funeral took place on Wednesday, and from the public character of the deceased, both as a member of the Chamber of Deputies and a General, was invested by the Government with all the imposing pomp which the attendance of numerous bodies of military never fail to give to processions of this description, and of the National Guards, who came forward in immense numbers, to join in giving effect to this parting act of homage to their venerable colleague.

The following is a translation of the letter addressed by the President of the Chamber to George Washington Lafayette, in reply to one from him announcing his father's death.

Sir, and Dear Colleague.—The Chamber has learned, with deep sorrow, the loss she has just sustained. The death of General LAFAYETTE deprives the Chamber of one of its most illustrious members—of a great citizen, whom liberty has ever found faithful to her cause, in every period when she needed a defender. The revolution of July found him again at the head of that brave National Guard of Paris, whose patriotism and devotion have never failed to comport with the device of "Liberty, pulbic order," inscribed on their banners.

The name of General LAFAYETTE will ever remain celebrated in our annals. He will appear there amongst the principal founders of the Constitutional monarchy, which he with us, cheered onward in its course, and which had his best wishes. Accept, &c.

Signed, DUPIN.

Coincidence.—It is a coincidence worthy of passing notice, that the 20th of May—the day on which Gen. Lafayette expired—was the date of the month on which North Carolina declared her Declaration of Independence.—*Ral. Reg.*

Not at Home.—Some strangers being on a visit to Gloucester, Mass. recently called at the house of Mr. Penn, a gentleman at the age of one hundred and two, to pay their respects. He was not at home, but at work in his corn field, a mile distant from his house.

From the National Intelligencer.

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, July 5, 1834.

Gentlemen:—Yesterday (4th) was celebrated more universally than at any preceding year since 1801. No accident that I have heard of occurred during the festivities. The fanatics, agreeably to their arragements, convened. The blacks and whites were carefully interspersed, so as to give the audience a "*pepper and salt*" aspect, (or, as one of the papers says, like the keys of a piano forte.) The ceremonies were commenced with a prayer, preceded by a psalm or hymn, both of which were suitably and respectfully heard. The Declaration of American Independence was then read by a Mr. *Stephen Brown*, of this city. It was succeeded by the reading of the "*Declaration of the American Anti-Slave Society*," by Mr. Tappan. Before it was finished a portion of the audience became restive, and occasionally evinced their dissatisfaction by hisses.

Then came forward the orator of the day, David Paul Brown, Esq. of Philadelphia; but confusion and clamor rendered it utterly impossible for him to proceed. No act of violence was committed, but a settled determination was shown that Mr. Brown should not deliver, what was presumed to be, an incendiary address. The Mayor and police officers were called to the aid of the fanatics. They attended. The hisses and clamors made it impossible to hear a sentence or even a word, but as no riot was attempted, the police was useless. The exhibition was, therefore, abandoned.

It is rumored that the fanatics met privately in the evening, and heard the address of Mr. Brown. Another report is, that he will publish his speech as it was to have been delivered. Fanaticism can find no foothold in this city.

Astor's Hotel.—The corner stone of "the great Hotel" was laid yesterday morning at ¼ past 6 o'clock.

Mr. Astor was present on the occasion. In a cavity of the stone were deposited Goodrich's Picture of New York,—the last number of the Mechanics' Magazine, containing a portrait of Lafayette, with an account of his decease,—a copy of all the principal newspapers in the city,—and a silver plate with an inscription.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

The dimensions of the building are as follows:—The length of the building, fronting Broadway, will be 201 feet 1 inch; fronting Barclay street, 154 feet; fronting Vesey st., 146 feet 6 inches. There are to be six stories: the height to the top of the cornice, will be 77 feet. In the centre there will be a court yard, measuring 105 feet by 76. Each of the fronts will be built of *blue Quincy granite*. As the principal entrance will be from Broadway, there will be four columns, two of the Doric, and two of Antæ—surmounted with entablature.—*N. Y. Amer.*

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.—*An Ærial Steamboat.*—A gentleman in Cincinnati, by the name of Mason, has invented an ærial steamboat, in which he proposes to ascend on the Fourth of July. It is said that the inventor is very sanguine, having already made (to him) a very satisfactory experiment.

The boat is thus described in a Cincinnati paper: "It is about ten feet long; the ribs being covered with silk, in order to render it very light. The engine, of two horse power, is placed in the middle, and turns four vertical shafts projecting over the *bow and stern*, into each of which are fixed four spiral silken wings, which are made to revolve with a sufficient velocity to cause the vessel to rise. Over the whole is fixed a moveable silken cover, designed to assist in counteracting the gravitating force, at the same time tending to assist in its propulsion forward. The whole boat, including the engine, weighs 60 pounds, and has cost about $300.

Balt. Gaz.

A Hole for a Man's Head.—A carpenter, as we learn from the Boston Transcript, fell from the Pavillion erecting on the common for the approaching celebration, from a considerable height, with a heavy joist in his hand. He came down head foremost, and, as good fortune would have it, so fell as just to set his head fairly in a hole that was dug for a post. This saved his neck, and his skull too. We have not heard of so remarkable an instance since the days of Jack the Giant Killer—or some other enterprising chap, who, in coming down from the moon, stuck his head into a mill stone.—But, poor fellow! his head was fixed so fast that in endeavoring to pull it out, he pulled it off—or rather pulled his body off, and left his head; and while he was gone to get a crowbar to dig it out, the dogs ate it up.—But every generation grows wiser and wiser. If he had only, like the Boston man, looked out for a post-hole, he might have saved his head.—*N. Y. Trans.*

On the Fifth Sunday after Trinity, June 29, in St. Thomas' Church in this city, the Right Rev. Bishop Brownwell, of Connecticut, admitted to the holy Order of Deacons, Nathaniel E. Cornwall, A. B., and Augustus F. Lyde, A. B., of that Diocese; and the Bishop of this Diocese admitted to the same order the following gentlemen belonging to New York:—Peter S. Chauncey, A. B., Edmund Embury, A. B., Henry Lockwood, Edward N. Mead, A. M., John F. Messenger, Nathan W. Munroe, A. B., Henry Tullidge, A. B., and Marshall Whiting, A. M.; also Robert L. Goldsborough, of Maryland, at the request and on the behalf of the Bishop of that Diocese.

The above gentlemen had all, on the preceding Friday, at the commencement of the Theological Seminary, taken the honors of that institution, and been enrolled among its Alumni.

The Rev. John Dowdney, Deacon, also an alumnus of the Seminary, was at the same time, admitted to the Order of Priests by Bishop Onderdonk.—*Churchman.*

Cholera at Cincinnati.—The Cincinnati Intelligencer of the 26th ult. says: "We understand that the Board of Health made strict inquiry into the existence of Cholera in our city, and that the result is that though there are some of bowel complaints, with some of the symptoms of Cholera, yet that the disease itself is not in the city."

TOASTS AT NORFOLK, VA.

The Senate of the U. States—A wall of adamant around the Constitution.

Andrew Jackson, his election was the result of pledges and promises, none of which he has redeemed after being seated in the Presidential chair, except the one to "reward his friends and punish enemies."

The Executive of the U. States and his Cabinet—God protect us from such friends—we can take care of our enemies.

The President of the United States—"whose character is marked by every one who may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people."

The Post Office Department—may every thief in it be turned out by an honest man.

North Carolina—Our sister, as well by interest and feeling, as by the ties of friendship and consanguinity. Our united energies, on a broad and liberal scale of improvement, would result in the highest state of prosperity, and make us a happy people.

The Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road—an enterprise which will develope the rich resources of the most fertile regions of Virginia and North Carolina. "Go ahead."

NEW YORK MARKET—JULY 8.

COTTON.—By the ship New York, advices have been received from Liverpool to 24th May. The sales there the last two days had been less extensive but prices were firm. By the ship Pacific we have accounts from Havre to 24th May. The business there had been at a decline of 2 centimes; on the 24th, there was more doing and the market was firm. Stock on hand of all sorts. The sales here have been at full prices, and we advance our quotations to the rates which are now established. The celebration of the nation's birth day, (fourth of July,) has left less space for business, and the sales of our last, have only been about 600 bales of Upland at 12 a 14½ cents, and 200 Florida and Alabama 12½ a 14½, including a few bales of the latter at 15½ cents—making a total for the week of 800 bales.

FIRE.—We were alarmed by the cry of fire on Monday afternoon. It was caused by a pitchpot on board one of the Fayetteville flats, which suffered some damage. The boat was lying at the wharf of G. Davis & Co. and some lumber was damaged before the fire was subdued. The Companies, with their engines, were promptly at the spot, and the citizens, generally manifested their usual alacrity on such occasions.—*Wil. Press.*

By an official return, made to the government of Sweden, by commissioners appointed for the purpose, it was found that there were 170,000 distillers in the kingdom; that the ardent spirit made by them, amounted to 45,000,000 of gallons, consumed by a population of 3,000,000 of people, *equal to fifteen gallons* to each man, *woman and child in the nation.* The report states that unless immediate steps be taken to stay the evil, the nation must be destroyed.

Winding up.—The editor of the Liverpool (Pa.) Mercury has thought proper to issue the following "official" announcement of the curtailment of his business. We infer it is not occasioned by the "Removal of Deposites."

☞ Peculiar circumstances render it necessary for *us* [WE the editor] to curtail our business. We have relinquished the pedagogical profession—given up the bar—stopped ferrying—forgotten the art of cleaning clocks, and sundry and divers *et cetera*,—and have 'resolved, unanimously in committee of one, to confine ourself exclusively to editing, setting up, and working off the 'Mercury;' practising law, physic, and surgery; executing deeds, conveyances, &c. and *cutting profiles.* We intend by this arrangement, to have an occasional leisure hour."

Mr. White, the Representatives in Congress from Louisiana, has, in consequence of his being a candidate for the office of Governor, at the election which takes place at this time, resigned his seat in Congress.

ATTENTION,

Town Militia.

YOU are hereby ordered to parade at the Court House, in the town of Fayetteville, on Saturday the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely. Arms will be drawn on that day from the Arsenal; an election for a 2d and 3d Lieut. will also be held on that day.

LOUIS S. BELDEN, Capt.

July 14, 1834.

FOR SALE,

THE Old METHODIST CHURCH, and Lot on which it stands. Possession given in two months. Apply to J. H. Hall or T. C. Blake. 93-2w.

July 15.

Drawing of the Delaware and North Carolina Consolidated Lottery,

CLASS No. 1, for 1834.

Drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, 4th July, 1834, under the superintendance of Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the State.

1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.
22,	5,	39,	19,	46,	3,	48.

Strayed,

FROM the Subscriber, on the 4th inst. a very female MULE, of common size, marked with harness, aged 8 or 9 years, the right fore foot has been recently broken near the point, she probably has old shoes on her fore feet. A reasonable reward will be paid for her delivery to me in Fayetteville.

JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

July 14, 1834. 93-3w

Notice.

WILLIAM Waddill, John Waddill, John Carter, Henry Carter, Paris I. Tillinghast, Beard, George Holmes, John Fort, and James Beasley, you are hereby notified, that on the 20th day of July inst., at 12 o'clock, M., at the Jail of Cumberland County, I intend to take the benefit of the Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper.

HENRY NUNNERY.

July 14, 1834.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 15, 1834.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Elizabethton, (Tennessee,) July 4, 1834.

"The spirit of enterprise which has begun to manifest itself in Fayetteville, in the commencement of the Rail Road, has already begun to elicit attention. When the Rail Road reach Wilkesborough, I am disposed in saying, that a new æra in the history of N. C. would commence—Fayetteville would soon vie with the Northern Cities in commerce.—The great part of the freightage of the East part of Tennessee and Western Virginia, would be turned through your State—the Merchants of the upper part of Tennessee, would universally find it to their interest to purchase Groceries in your market, as it is so much nearer now within our reach from which they can purchase Groceries on as good terms. And should you succeed in your Rail Road, (say to Wilkesborough) in a few years at least, your place would spring up into a large commercial city. And just so soon as the road would be made complete, would the value of property be increased immediately, not only in Fayetteville, but in Salisbury, &c. Wilkesborough, and all along the line. A short time would be sufficient to repay the expenditure of the road.

"It is ardently hoped that the citizens of North Carolina will wake up from their long slumber; and that the sun of prosperity will shed his genial rays upon them."

General Honors to Lafayette.—The Solemnities of Saturday last, were of a more imposing character than any ever before witnessed in this place. The feeling which pervaded all classes in the town, had extended itself into the County, and brought out of its most respectable citizens to participate with us in the last sad testimonials of respect, affection and gratitude, to the memory of the gallant hero, the wise statesman, the good and great man, whose life was devoted to the furtherance of the cause of liberty and Equal Rights, and whose death is mourned by all who partake of these principles. The occasion brought together the procession, a concourse of military, officers, and of citizens, unparalelled for numbers in this community.

At sunrise, 13 guns were fired in quick succession, and the National Flag, shrouded in mourning, was hoisted from the Town Hall.

At 8 o'clock, the new and handsome troop of Cavalry, under command of Lieut. Campbell, the Light Artillery, Capt. McKethan, the Heavy Artillery, Capt. Howell, the Independent Company, Capt. Goodwin, the Mechanic's Benevolent Association, the Officers and Students of Donaldson Academy, the Ladies and the Citizens, assembled at their respective places of rendezvous, and shortly afterwards proceeded down Green Street, where the line was formed under the direction of Gen. Ayer, Marshal of the day, Col. Cochran, Majors Jones and Strong, Capt's Winslow, Jordan and Clifford, Assistant Marshals, in the following order:

Corps of Artillery.
Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company.
Band.
An Infantry.
Officers of the 4th Brigade in uniform.

Pall Bearers } Hearse. { *Pall Bearers.*

The Clergy.
Orator.
Patriots of the Revolution.
Ladies.
Committee of Arrangements.
Magistrate of Police and Commissioners.
The Masonic Fraternity.
The Sheriff and Officers of the Court.
Magistrates of the County.
Fayetteville Benevolent Mechanic Society
Teachers and Students of the Academies.
Strangers.
Citizens of the Town and County.

The Hearse was drawn by four gray horses, and on each side, four of our oldest citizens, (among them several Revolutionary Officers,) walked as Pall Bearers. Immediately behind it, followed ISHAM BLAKE, Esq. who was under the command of Lafayette at the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown, bearing a tri-colored flag dressed with the emblems of mourning.

In this order the procession moved, to the music of muffled drums, the ringing of bells, the military with reversed arms, and their flag-covered flags, through Green Street, to Gillespie Street, to its junction with Hay Street, down Hay Street into Person Street, and thence at Liberty Point into Old Street, to the Presbyterian Church. Here the Rev. Mr. McDaniel, of the Baptist Church, read the 100th Psalm, which was sung by the Choir and Audience, after which the Rev. Mr. Colton, of the Presbyterian Church, offered up an appropriate Prayer. Judge Strange, the Orator, then rose, and in the most impressive manner, commenced his address on the character, virtue and services of the illustrious dead. Public expectation, which as it is always excited when Judge Strange consents to gratify it, was not disappointed. For about an hour, he fixed the fixed attention of his crowded auditory, while by the beautiful language, the striking originality, the patriotic and pious fervor which pervaded the whole, than by the delightful reminiscences of the visit of Lafayette to our town near ten years ago, and the eternal account of his services and sacrifices during our revolutionary struggle. We hope that Judge Strange will be prevailed upon to permit the publication of his Oration, in which event, we shall treat our readers with a perusal of it.

The Oration concluded, the Choir sung, in admirable manner, a part of the 18th Psalm. After which the Services were closed with a Prayer and Benediction by the Rev. Mr. Buxton, of the Episcopal Church. Much credit is due to the Committee of Arrangements and to the Marshals, for the perfect order and decorum which pervaded throughout the day.

The Bank of the United States has declared a quarterly dividend of 3½ per. cent.

The Patriotic Bank in Washington City, has resumed specie payments.

Public Sentiment.—The return of the Members of Congress to their homes, has given the people an opportunity to express their feelings in relation to the conduct of their Representatives during the late session. In Philadelphia, Senators Webster, Poindexter, Mangum, and Frelinghuysen, were received with every demonstration of respect, were honored guests at the great Whig Celebration of the 4th of July, when each made a speech in reply to a complimentary toast. Col. Benton was in the same City about the same time, and though he gave notice that "he would be happy to see his friends at the American Hotel," he was suffered to pass away with little attention of any kind.

Senator Frelinghuysen was received with enthusiasm at home.

Mr. Beardsley, who wished to see Credit and Commerce perish rather than the U. S. Bank should be rechartered, was mobbed at Patterson, N. J.

The Stage in which Mr. Clay was travelling from Harpers Ferry to Winchester, was upset on the 6th inst. Mr. C. was not hurt, but a Mr. Albert Humrickhouse was killed.

Suicide.—Judge Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Milledgeville, Geo. shot himself with a pistol, on the morning of the 4th inst. in his garden. The Governor of Georgia has appointed John G Polhill, Esq. Judge of the Superior Courts, to supply the vacancy.

An Iron Steam Boat called the John Randolph, was launched at Savannah, Geo. on the 9th inst. The iron plates were cast in England. Her draft of water is much less than that of a wooden boat of the same dimensions.

On our table are some new American works, which merit notice. We may specify, first, a handsome duodecimo, entitled "A Defence of the Revolutionary History of the State of North Carolina, from the aspersions of Mr. Jefferson—by Jos. Seawell Jones, of Shocco, North Carolina." The author is a zealous citizen, who vindicates his native State with much diligence of research and vigor of style. We mean to say more of his praiseworthy labors, hereafter.

National Gazette.

From the Wilmington Press.

PECUNIARY EMBARRASSMENT.—We have on a former occasion mentioned that this community was laboring under considerable pressure. This pressure appears to increase rather than diminish; and it is but just that the *causes* should be made known. The Wilmington Branch of the State Bank closed its usual business in December, 1833; at which time $91,768 were due, and ordered for collection. There are now about $69,000, and in progress of collection. Nearly twenty-three thousand dollars are already withdrawn from the money market, and the same fate must soon attend the whole of $91,768. The withdrawal of such a sum would materially affect the business operations of a community much larger than ours. The new State Bank will go into operation, probably in October. That Institution will receive the Notes of the Bank of Cape Fear, for Stock, and should the latter discount largely, it would have to supply the new Bank with the most of its capital in specie. The Bank of Cape Fear has done all that it could, and will, we doubt not, continue to do all that it can, to supply the wants of the community, consistently with a regard for the preservation of its own credit and stability.—To do more than this would be ruinous to the Bank, and eventually encrease rather than lessen the embarrassments of the community. Soon after the new Bank goes into operation the present distress will cease; and northern creditors will find it to their interest to suspend all urgency in their demands, if possible, until that time. We are credibly informed that the merchants in New York have adopted this wise policy.

The Regency are evidently preparing for a desperate struggle during the approaching Presidential campaign. A drilled editorial corps, it seems, are to be sent out from Head Quarters, and stationed at different points throughout the country, for the purpose of conducting the contest.—It was stated in our last that a high public functionary holding *commissions under both the State and General Governments*, had immediately upon his return from the Federal City, purchased a printing press in this place. We have since learned that a Prospectus has been forwarded from Washington to Natchez, for publishing in the latter place a newspaper to be called the *Independent Chronicle*, the *professed* object of which is to "vindicate the President;" but whose real design as is shown by a Mississippian, is to put down Messrs. Poindexter, Black and Cage, who stand too much in the way of Mr. Van Buren, and we regret to learn from the Natchez Courier that several copies of this Prospectus were sent to that county "under the *frank* of Andrew Jackson." We regret it, because it will be viewed as an interference with State politics—an act universally considered as derogatory to the Chief Magistrate of the Union.

Raleigh Star.

In the Procession at Richmond in honor of the memory of LAFAYETTE, Chief Justice MARSHALL walked as one of the pall bearers.

The New York Atlantic Insurance Company have declared a dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on Monday next.

Supreme Court.—On the 7th instant, Daniel, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Den *ex Dem.* Richard H. Ballard et al *v.* Tilly W. Carr, from Hertford, affirming the judgment below.

The following gentlemen have been admitted to the practice of the Law: *John H. Haughton*, of Tyrell, in the Superior Court, and *John Gray Bynum*, of Stokes, *Samuel B. Stephens*, of Newbern, and *Leonard E. Thompson*, of Lincoln, in the County Courts.—*Raleigh Star.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES has, we understand, left this city on a visit to "the Hermitage," his residence in Tennessee, whence he does not propose to return before October.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

From the Salisbury Watchman.

Freight on the Cape Fear River.—We learn that considerable sensation has been produced among the Western Merchants and particularly at this place, on account of the increase of the price of freight on the river below Fayetteville. We understand that several on this account alone, are determined to ship their goods to Petersburg, and wagon them from that place. The gentlemen engaged in this business ought to know their own interest best, but we suggest to them that much of their trade is so nearly on a balance, between them and other markets, that it requires a very small circumstance to turn it away from them: we are afraid this will be the case in the present instance and we should much regret it;—we have a partiality for Fayetteville beyond the fact of mutual interest, and if it be possible, we wish for its own sake, that the former rates and commissions could be restored.

We remind them of the boy that had a goose that laid him *golden eggs &c. Verbum sat.*

Captain Partridge's Buildings at Norwich, in Vermont, have been purchased by the Universalists, and a liberal institution is to be established there, to be called the Norwich University. Capt. Alden Partridge has been chosen President, and T. B. Ransom Vice President.

Drunkenness and Insanity.—Of 495 patients admitted in four years into a lunatic asylum at Liverpool, 257 were known to have lost their reason by drunkenness.

Communications.

MR. HALE—I regret the necessity of introducing the name of a gentleman who, I am certain, would be the last in our community to engage voluntarily in a controversy of the kind. But Mr. Wright being on the spot, I have been tempted to call on him to refute the allegation made in Mr. Jordan's publication of last week, as stated in the annexed Correspondence. Please insert it. It is all I have or intend to add touching the subject.

JAMES SEAWELL.

John W. Wright, Esq.
Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Fayetteville.

DEAR SIR,—In Mr. Jordan's Communication in the "Journal" of last week, he states that some short time before I left home for the Assembly "he (Seawell) told two Gentlemen of this Town, that he would oppose the renewal of the charter of the Bank of Cape Fear unless he was permitted to examine the Books &c. of the Bank" and adds Mr. Jordan, "I have been informed that this permission was very promptly refused him." Will you sir, do me the justice to state whether directly or indirectly I ever made such an application, and oblige

Your ob't, &c.
JAMES SEAWELL.

July 14, 1834.

James Seawell, Esq.

I have not seen the Communication of Mr. Jordan referred to in your note, but I answer in reply to your enquiry, that no application was made to me by you or any other person to examine the Books of the Bank in reference to the renewal of the charter. Respectfully,

J. W. WRIGHT.

Monday, July 14, 1834.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

When I, by myself or friends cause an application to be made to extract from the public treasury of a town or any corporation money to defray or refund my expenses as a delegate to Internal Improvement Conventions, or in excursions to the North to sell Lottery Bills, it may then with truth be said, that with "effrontery I have thrown myself upon the charity of the people."

Extract from Dillon Jordan's Jr. reply to Mr. Seawell, N. C. Journal, July 9, 1834.

MR. HALE: From the above extract, it is obvious that Mr. Jordan intends to insinuate, that Mr. Seawell, or his friends, made an application to *extract* money from the Town Treasury to defray his expenses while attending the different Conventions to which he was appointed a delegate by the citizens of the Town of Fayetteville. While I admit, Sir, the right of any individual to scrutinize the acts of our public servants, I would recommend the one undertaking the task, in his exposition, to confine himself to facts within the record, and to abstain, as much as possible, from aspersions founded on his own opinions and feelings, or, if he should allow himself the freedom of imputing improper motives to public men, never to allow his own accusations to be refuted by a document on which such opinions are founded, lest, as in this case, he should make himself, (if crime can be attached to the payment of the expenses of a public servant,) a *particeps criminis*. Now, Sir, whether the charge against Mr. Seawell and his friends, contained in the above extract, proceeds from those enlarged views which expand and liberalize the mind, or from selfish and mean motives which debase and contract it within its own narrow sphere—whether it is the offspring of a high, generous and chivalric mind, animated by a love of country, devotedness to the public good and a desire to correct abuses, if any exist—or the emanation of a mind, highly excited by political rancor, personal malice and disappointment, let an intelligent and an impartial community decide, after an examination of the facts; and I wish it to be understood, for the particular benefit of all, that this statement is not made by "*Campbellton*," who has acquired some notoriety in the Jackson party, as one who approves the "judicious" and disapproves the "evil measures" of the Administration,—neither is it Mr. Seawell, who has been ungenerously and unjustifiably identified with "Campbellton;" but it is made by an individual who disapproves and will endeavor to expose all evil and malicious measures and motives wherever they are found—whether in the administration of Gen. Jackson, or the public career of Dillon Jordan, Jr. He believes, that in the charge alleged against Mr. Seawell, Mr. Jordan has been guilty of an irreconcileable inconsistency and an extraordinary deviation from his opinion when he signed the memorial, begging an appropriation to be made to Mr. Seawell—he thinks the insinuation conveyed in Mr. Jordan's reply to Mr. Seawell, uncalled for; an outrage upon the character of this community, and a direct insult to all those who signed the memorial requesting the Commissioners to make the appropriation for the benefit of Mr. Seawell;—and this individual stands prepared to prove every thing he asserts, and holds himself responsible for every thing he utters.

It is well known to the citizens, that at the numerous town meetings held last summer for the purpose of appointing Delegates to attend the different Conventions on the subject of Internal Improvement, the public eye was directed to Mr. Seawell as the able, efficient and zealous advocate of Internal Improvement, and well qualified to represent their interests in the Conventions, and I believe he was always chosen. His services were considered so essential, that not only public sentiment solicited him, but individual influence was exerted to secure his attendance. In obedience to the wishes of his fellow citizens collectively—in accordance with their pressing solicitations individually, and following the dictates of duty, he attended nearly all the Conventions and discharged his duties to the satisfaction of his constituents. We all know that Mr. Seawell has been reduced from a state of affluence to poverty, and no one knows better than Mr. Jordan, what has contributed to produce this change. We all know that Mr. Seawell's public enterprize, and a strong desire to effect a change in public opinion in reference to Internal Improvement, a subject in which our town was so vitally interested, induced him to attend the Conventions, though accompanied with an expense he could ill afford, and a loss of time that might have been more profitably employed for himself.—On his return from the last Convention, some of his fellow citizens, taking into consideration the public services he had rendered to the town, the injustice of allowing him to bear the expenses attendant thereon, prepared the following memorial:

"WHEREAS, the Magistrate of Police of the Town of Fayetteville, has incurred considerable expense, and has been subjected to much inconvenience and loss of time, by reason of his attendance on the several meetings on the subject of Internal Improvement, to which he was delegated, and otherwise in discharge of his official duties—we the undersigned, Freeholders of Fayetteville, respectfully request, that the sum of one hundred dollars, or such other sum as the Board of Commissioners, in their wisdom may think proper, be appropriated from the funds of the town and be paid over to James Seawell, Esq., in discharge of the expenses incurred by him, as above stated.

November 13, 1833.

"Signed—E. W. Willkings, Jno. D. Starr, Sam. W. Tillinghast, Thos. Sandford, W. Whitehead, C. T. Haigh, Jno. M. Dobbin, J. W. Cochran, O. P. Stark, P. I. Tillinghast, Jno. Winslow, E. L. Winslow, Jno. H. Hall, Hiram Robinson, W. S. Latta, J. W. Wright, C. B. Jones, D. Anderson, Jno. W. Sandford, B. Rose, C. P. Mallett, Jno. Huske, H. Campbell, Benj. Robinson, W. Winslow, A. Bailey, John Campbell, D. A. Ray, A. Kimball, John Mc Arn, Th. Cochran, DILLON JORDAN, Jun'r., Jno. Kelly, P. Dailey, S. T. Hawley, W. L. Hawley, Dun. Mac Rae."

These are the gentlemen, Mr. Hale, who aided Mr. Seawell in *extracting* money from the Town Treasury. In conformity with the prayer of the petitioners, a resolution passed, allowing James Seawell $100 for the purposes above stated—Messs. Baker, Brown, Arey, Carmon and Kyle, voting in the affirmative—Mr. Boon in the negative. These, Mr. Hale, are the Commissioners who abetted Mr. Seawell "in *extracting*" money from the public treasury. According to Mr. Jordan's theory, they are all, himself included, guilty of an act, that he now uses in an attempt to debase Mr. Seawell in the estimation of his fellow citizens. The memorial was prepared, signed, application made, and the allowance passed by the Commissioners, without the knowledge or authority of Mr. Seawell. His fellow citizens, aware of his pecuniary embarrassments, and grateful for the services he had rendered to them, offered it as an unasked for and voluntary allowance, to defray his expenses in attending various meetings. Mr. Seawell accepted it—he ought to have accepted—in justice to his family, he was bound to accept it. But this I presume, is his offence in the eye of Mr. Jordan—did he believe Mr. Seawell would accept it when he signed the petition? I presume he did, and he now attributes to Mr. Seawell, such motives as would probably govern his own acts if placed in a like position; and certainly the rule of judging others by ourselves, cannot be objected to.

The last Legislature authorized certain Commissioners (I imagine Mr. Jordan voted for the bill) to raise a certain sum of money by lottery, to aid in the construction of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road. Finding it impracticable to dispose of the Scheme or draw it themselves, they employed Mr. Seawell, one of their associates, as their agent, to visit the North for the purpose of disposing of the right. The object of this visit was two-fold—in both the Town was interested. In the one stated above, if he succeeded in making an arrangement by which funds could be realized by the sale of the Lottery Bill, they were to be appropriated to the Rail Road, the construction of which is highly desirable and generally admitted to be beneficial. His other object was to visit and inspect the different rail roads, collect facts, and acquire such general information as would render his services valuable: in both cases, if successful, the Town would profit. The Lottery Commissioners, not Mr. Seawell, acting under this belief, made application to the Corporation for a loan, to be returned from the proceeds of the Lottery, to enable their agent, Mr. Seawell, to visit the North. The loan was refused. The Lottery Commissioners then determined to advance the requisite amount, each paying an equal share: and it is well known that Mr. Seawell expended more than double his proportionate part.

This, Sir, is a history of the "Excursion to the North to sell Lottery Bills." Is there any thing nefarious or ignominious connected with it? I consider the respectability and the characters of the Lottery Commissioners an adequate guarantee for the rectitude of their conduct;—they would not aid Mr. Seawell to "*extract*" money from the Town Treasury. Still we are told by Mr. Jordan, that when he or his friends cause an application of the kind, made by freeholders of the town, sanctioned by the Corporation, asked for by the highly respectable Commissioners of the Lottery—it may then with truth be said, that with "effrontery he has thrown himself upon the charity of the people."

In conclusion, Sir, arrogating to myself that privilege assumed by "*Many Voters*," allow me, in the same spirit that actuated them, to propose a few Queries to Mr. Jordan, which I hope he will answer according to his own system of ethics and political economy: Is poverty a crime? Are a man's services less valuable because he is poor? Is the Commonwealth to be deprived of an individual's services because he is not able to pay his own expenses? If his services are considered valuable, ought not the Commonwealth to pay his expenses? Is it unusual for bodies appointing delegates, or corporations sending agents to transact business, to pay their expenses?

VINDICATOR.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor:—We beg the favor, through the medium of your paper, of addressing a few remarks to DILLON JORDAN, Jun., Esqr., in relation to the attitude which, as a Candidate, he, and his Constituents stand towards each other.

Well assuming the position, "that a Candidate is bound to answer to any reasonable interrogatories that may be propounded by his constituents, we waive the consideration of some other matters, and will only, for the present, request the favour of being informed from him,—whether or not it is necessary, that a Candidate should reside in the District which he would represent? For our own part, we view the interest of the *COUNTRY* and Town People, as represented in the House of Commons, of a local character. Should no difference in this respect exist, and they are one and the same thing, it would really seem as a matter in course, that the Town might be represented by a man residing in the *Country*. The rule ought to work both ways. It would also follow, that one or the other of the members are superfluous. But if separate and distinct interests really exist in the point under consideration, the one having to be furnished with a Representative from the other, is, to use no harsher term, humiliating, and also contrary to the practice in all Districts in our Country at large. Those making laws requiring persons to reside in the Districts which they would represent, must have had some obvious reasons for so doing. For instance, even the Captain of Militia is required to be a resident of the District with those whom he would command. But we will suspend, for the present, any further speculation on the subject, being under the impression, that in the event of being represented by a Member from the Town, we ought to be allowed to furnish one in return for them. For in political affairs, we dislike to "trust power—for according to the genius of our Government" being composed of checks and balances, we might thus, neutralize the opposing power, otherwise the great burden of public interest, unless raised by a kind of cross-lift, might incline too far to one side.

MANY COUNTRY VOTERS.

July 9, 1834.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor.—The N. C. Journal says that "about four hundred persons partook of" the Jackson dinner in Campbellton on the 4th July! My stars! what a whapper! But supposing it to be true, how many of the number were free persons of colour? and still better, how many were Slaves? I am credibly informed that one of the Committee of Arrangements, acknowledges that there were 300 of the latter class of "Friends of the present National Administration," who were feasted at the table. 300 slaves, some Free persons of colour, and a number of titled guests, deducted from 400, and how many will remain?

PAUL PRY.

U. S. SHIP CONSTITUTION,
Extract from Lieut. Hatchway's Log Book, dated 12th July, 1834:

E. J. HALE, Esq., *Sir:*—Since you last heard from me we have had a considerable frolic on board. Just before sunset on the evening of the 30th June, we saw a Frigate under a press of sail coming out of Washington Bay. The private signal being made, she proved to be the U. S. Frigate Post Office, Capt. Easy. Commodore Trunion by signal, ascertained her destination was to cruise against some Picaroons which had been committing depredations on the coast. Being senior Officer he ordered her to shorten sail, and stand to the Eastward under easy sail, and keep under his lee quarter, and at day light, to crack on every thing she could set, low and aloft, in company with the Constitution in search of them. "By the tail of the Sea Sarpent," says Tom Pipes, "her commander won't like that, as we shall come in for snacks." That night it came on to blow great guns, and the wind played us a pretty tune through the blocks at the mast head. The Post Office gave us the slip, and the Old Commodore was as mad as Tom Tucker. "No peace for us boys," says Bowline to Tom Pipes. Tom turned his quid over two or three times and remarked, "shipmate don't be surprised if, with such a motley crew as she has on board, we fall in with her with some of her spars gone, and should it be the case, "murder on Irish," how the Old Commodore will put it to them." Under a press of sail, at 6 A. M. next morning, the man at the mast head sung out, "a sail in sight on the lee bow," shortly afterwards, "a signal of distress at her fore mast head, her larboard tacks on board, and her head to the westward." She was soon high and bold from the deck. She proved to be the Frigate Post Office, sure enough, main mast gone, pumps going. Orders were immediately given, up courses, in top gallant sails, down jib and stay-sails, hard a starboard the helm, square away the yards, and we rounded to in great style on her weather quarter. Two-thirds of her crew were employed in throwing mail routes overboard, to keep her from sinking. Old Trunion swallowed his quid in his rage, and by the tail of Jonah's Whale, I am a Dutchman if he did not handle his speaking trumpet in great style. Sir says he to her commander, disobedience of orders has well nigh cost the service one of its finest Frigates. Had you have stuck to the Constitution these mail routes would not have been thrown overboard. I'll send the Launch on board with the hawser of discretion, make it fast to the bit head of experience, and I'll tow you into Congress Bay to be refitted. If you're in need of spars I'll send you some to rig a Jury Main Mast. We did not see the Old Commodore on deck again for nearly one watch, and the Steward whispered to Tom, that he had eased away the slings of the fore yards, and spliced the main brace twice before eight bells rung. We ran her close in with the Bay and hauled out.—"Hatchway," says the Commodore, "I'll change my cruising ground, and stand to the Southward, and if the weather is moderate we'll come to off the main bar of the Cape Fear River, whilst we are running down see that all our ground tackling is in order, for they have a frying pan there that would stew old Ironsides to mush if she was to get into it. I intend to send the Cutter to Wilmington with despatches." Hurra! hurra! my little mids and shipmates, says Tom Pipes, we shall hear from Rail Road and his junior officer Peter Simple, or the dream I had last night was only the Flying Dutchman. Anchor gone, sails handed, yards squared by lifts and braces, the Boatswain piped Cutters away, when Tom, (who is always sent when expedition is necessary) had seated himself snugly in the stern sheets, sung out give way ahead boys. In passing round the bows, Tom sung out to Bowline, who was on the forecastle, pass the word aft,—for shiver my timbers if the old General's head is'nt off. I knew it was only tacked to the Constitution, and the sooner the balance of the Jimcrack is gone the better. I'd rather see Washington's Bust. No sooner had Tom hoisted his carcass up the gangway on his return, paid his respects to his superior officers, and accounted for the despatches, he stepped forward, and rubbing his hands until you could have almost lit a brimstone match between them, he sung out, muster here my little mids, and you Tom Bowline, Jack Backstay and Tim Trenail, and if I had'nt hemp enough here to spin a yarn, that will reach from Bald Head to New Orleans, then say Tom Pipes can't find his way blindfolded to the main top bowline. Is'nt it a tarnation pity to see the ribs and tucks of that fine brig laying on the Main Bar, they say she drifted there in consequence of some *Boys* not being at their station, and a nigar on the wharf at Wilmington, told me that they had laid there long enough to have grown to men. However we'll let these "Internal Improvement chaps" look out after it, they will sleep on their posts. Tom Bowline! I bought a pound of tea and a pound of candles for our mess, and by all the glories of a Northwester, if the knowing chap I bought them from, did'nt wrap the tea up in a love letter from "Rail Road to Peter," and the candles in a love letter from "Peter to Rail Road." Now what think you of my bundle of hemp? Would'nt it spin yarn enough to make a best bower cable? Well, Rail Road's the favorite of the Constitution's crew, he came in at the hawse hole with a tar brush in his fist, working by the rule of merit and perseverence a passage aft to the Quarter Deck. So we'll take up his log first. Peter was seen early one morning squeezing himself in at the cabin window, with a silver spoon in his mouth. "And I think as the lawyers say, this is a case in *pint*." Now you must know that Peter has the "Peerage Flag" at his mast head, and as O'Bryan predicted, his old Grandfather has slipped his wind, and Peter Simple is sure enough, my lud privilege. But let's go ahead and see what "Rail Road" says. No appointment yet to the "Forlorn Hope," the "Battery of Political Distinction" as safe as a flea in a tar barrel, "Peter mounted on a wooden horse," his sky-lights hard a starboard, hard a port to see on which side the ground's the highest before he jumps overboard. "Appointed "*confident*" of the Kitchen Cabinet, so much for being a *Peer*, but shiver my timbers, whoever heard of their making *Cabinet ware* in the *Kitchen* before. And here we learn that Peter has been sick of a disease unknown in Neptune's Dominions, "private spleen." A little Salt Junk and Ship bread would soon have cured him. He mistook his medicine and swallowed "Bragg's notion," but "Rail Road says he has written 'a Book,'" and stowed away a heap of "Arrows" in it, he must certainly be going to shoot with a *long bow*. Well this will do for the Commodore this time.

Now let us take up Peter's Log, and see if he writes more lovingly than "Rail Road." Well! Well! by the tail of that big Shark, which was caught off the Cape Good Hope, said to measure 500 feet—I sware I don't believe this. "Commodore Rail Road endeavoured to break into "Fisher's Bank," brought his broad side to bear upon the Cape Fear Bank, and had well nigh demolished it—Why Peter certainly forgets the time that he got his finger clenched in the scales mouth, and it took O'Bryan's carving knife to extricate it? And here we have it again—"Commodore Rail Road's Letter to me is so replete with personal abuse and scurrilous invective (jaw breaking words) that for *me* to indulge in such a style, would do violence to *refinement*, &c." My little Mids don't you see the *Peerage Flag* at the mast-head, without the aid of a Telescope? Yes, replied Tim Trennail, I can see it with half an eye—shiver my timber, says Tom, If I believe he'll play the part of a Lud, as well as Chucks did. I can perceive he has not forgotten how to make some of the knots in Ropes, Chucks taught him—my little Mids, its well that old Tom did'nt go too long to school, or perhaps he might have understood too much of this little bit of an extract from Peter's Letter, addressed to the commissioners of the Admiralty, "I have a great desire to secure for the command of the Fayette Frigate one who can shoulder (here I must spell a little) a-bi-li-ty and dig-ni-ty, which must be the case;" now if Rail Road can't carry as much of that fore and aft as any Officer in the service; then I'll never commission long Tom, to deposite a shot between wind and water again. I begin to suspect that Peter has got the General's head in his chest—but let us see, I think the following will throw some little light on the subject—Well! Well! may I never splice the main race again if this is not a poser. Peter declares that Rail Road has put his grabling Irons into the Town Treasury twice to get a few shiners to pay his grog account, when he sailed to the Bay of Convention in the corvette "Internal Improvement," and when he stretched away to the northerd with some Treasury Bills on board, his Ensign of effrontery flying, he ran his ship ashore on Rock of "Public Charity"—Peter may tell this to the marines, the sailors won't believe a word of it—Peter has been long enough in the service to know, that even a lud privilege, draws his pay in public service, and his half pay when he has nothing to do. I well remember "Jack Backstay" when Rail Road had to sell his wardrobe, to pay some of his shipmate's debts, and we all know, that he was once cast away and saved nothing but some old togs, and it strikes me that if Peter would examine some of his Grandfather's old memorandum books, he'd find some light thrown upon that subject—he may shut up his pan upon that subject, or by the fin of a shark he'll capsize. I begin to suspect Peter has a hankering after the 'Zeckative. These silver-spoon gentry don't like to see an old sea Dog handle their ships in such style—and may I be mast-headed for a month, without grog or prog if I believe there is a school boy on board the school ship, that would have penned such a remark Mr. Hale, the Constitution having a roving commission on board—the Salt Beef Flag, at the mast-head, and fore-topsail loose—it's uncertain when you'll hear from me again—I shall keep a Journal of all remarkable events and if I find any thing worthy of notice you shall hear from me.

HATCHWAY.

Constitution at Anchor, Bald Head bearing N. N. W.

At a regular meeting of the Mechanic Society, held on the evening of the 7th inst., it was unanimously

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to prepare a Resolution expressive of their feelings in regard to the death of Gen. Lafayette.

That committee consisted of Messrs. E. J. Hale, E. W. Barge, J. Campbell, Joseph Arey, and J. Carney, who submitted the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Society will unite with their fellow citizens of Fayetteville, in paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of the wise, the great, the good Lafayette, who, in early life renounced the blessings of home, fortune, and his country's honors, to fight the battles of an oppressed people, struggling for equal rights—who, afterwards, in his own country, abandoned the road to distinction, because it led over the ruins of liberty. Who was ever too pure to be a favorite of the corrupt and ambitious rulers of France, but who will live in the affections and respect of Freemen in every age and every clime.

Resolved, That the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolina Journal be requested to publish the above.

J. CARNEY, *Secretary.*

July 8, 1834.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 28 a 33. Bacon, 9½ a 10. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 12½ a 13½. Cotton 11½ a 12½. Corn a 95 $1. Flaxseed, $1 a 1 10. Flour, $5 50, a $6 50.—Feathers 33 a 35. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 32 a 33. Nails, cut, 6 a 6½. Sugar, brown, 7½ a 9½; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 18. Salt 55 a 65. Wheat, (none.) Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3½ a 4½. Wool 13 a 14. Cotton Bagging 18 a 20 cts. Bale Rope 8½ a 10

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, are hereby notified that an early settlement of their Freight accounts is required.

JOHN CRUSOE, *Agent.*
Fayetteville, July 14th, 1834. 93-4w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will sell at Auction, on Thursday the 31st day of this Inst., in Lumberton, if not previously disposed of, all the

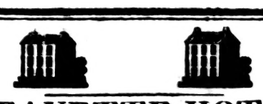
REAL ESTATE

Of Mrs. Catharine McNeill and children, in that place, consisting of a Dwelling House and other out houses, at present occupied by Arch'd. S. Brown, Esq. as a Tavern. A lot, with a small dwelling house. A Store house at present occupied by Mr. A. Campbell of this place. A 10 acre lot; a 6 acre lot; a 4 acre lot; and about 200 acres LAND, well timbered, joining the town of Lumberton. Negroes will be taken in payment.

A. TAYLOR, Agent.
July 14th, 1834. 93-ts.

Internal Improvements.

A meeting of the Committee on Internal Improvements, for the County of Richmond, will be held on Monday the 21st of July, being the first day of the County Court, in the Court House at Rockingham. The Committee respectfully and particularly request the citizens of the county generally to attend, as it is expected that matters of importance will be discussed and decided at the meeting. *June 20th*, 1834.

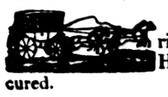


LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber will continue to keep open the ***House of Entertainment*** formerly kept by Mrs. Mary Barge, deceased, for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS. He hopes, by proper attention to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with their custom, to merit a share of the public patronage.

ANSON BAILEY.

N. B. A few more Boarders will be taken at a moderate price, by the month, with or without lodging, if application be made soon. A. B.

Fayetteville, Nov. 5. 57tf.

JUST RECIEVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Bunch ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Cornetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar-hound Cake,	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c. &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

Fayetteville, August 30. 48tf.

GROCERIES.

25,000 lbs. prime green COFFEE,
40 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2,500 lbs. Swedes Moulds,
40 kegs Dupont's and Orange Powder,
100 bags buck and drop Shot,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
100 lbs. Spanish Indigo,
200 sides sole Leather,
50 boxes window Glass,
30 kegs White Lead,
1000 pieces Castings, assorted,
200 sets Wagon Boxes,
6 doz. Collins & Co's best Axes,
10 boxes bar Soap,
300 pair heavy Trace Chains,
10 doz. do Halter ditto.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Smith's Tools, Cast, German, Crawley and Blister Steel, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Reap Hooks, Shovels and Spades, Frying Pans, Sad Irons, Waffle Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Bagging and Rope, Cotton Yarn, Pepper, Alspice and Ginger, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Tea, Castor and Sweet Oil, Bay Water, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Brown, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Wool and Fur Hats, Mill, Cross Cut and Hand Saws, Bellows Pipes, Coffee Mills, Pearl Barley, Sheet and Hoop Iron, together with a good many other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for Cash or Country Produce, by

HENRY HORN.

N. B.—Commission Business will be promptly attended to. H. H.

January 7, 1834. 66-tf.

NEW BOOKS.

A FRESH supply of Bulwer's Pilgrims of the Rhine;' Downing's Letter's, 6th Edition; Downing's Life of Jackson; Eaton's do.; Child at Home, by Abbott; Corner Stone, by do.; Taylor's Life of Cowper; Wolfe Tone's Cavalry Tactics; Abercrombie on Intellectual Powers; Nos. 31 and 32 of Scott's Works; Flora's Dictionary, (splendid;) Girl's Own Book; Edwards on Redemption; Mason's Farrier; Lincoln's Botany; Cruden's Concordance; Buck's Dictionary; Baxter's Call; Zion Songster; American Chesterfield; Josephus; Letter Writers; Methodist Harmonist; Eberle's Practice; Hooper's Medical Dictionary; Græca Majora; Anthon's Sallust; Patterson's Caesar; Woodbridge's Geography and Atlas; Speller and Dilner; Murray's Key; &c. Also a small lot of New Piano Music. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 9, 1834.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

For Rent,

A Two story DWELLING HOUSE, on one of the principal streets, a few minutes walk from the Market House. It has recently been fitted up suitably for a genteel family. In the yard, is a well of water as good as any in the vicinity of Fayetteville, in rear of the building is an excellent garden under cultivation.

JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833. 43-tf.

Maj. Downing and Col Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by Steamer John Walker, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 15, 1834.

Lazarus & Whitmarsh,

AT WILMINGTON, OFFER FOR SALE,

91 Hhds. New Orleans SUGAR, } *Now Landing,*
215 bbls. do. MOLASSES, }
360 bbls. PORK.—*ALSO,*
250 hhds. prime Trinidad de Cuba Molasses,
250 bags of Coffee,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
300 bushels Turks Island Salt,
50 kegs of Nails,
80 bbls. Whiskey.

April 4, 1834. 79tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store one door West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly opposite Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand, and is receiving the following assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce:

2600 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St. Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
150 do. best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Shoes, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails, cut and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1833. 52tf.

NEW GOODS,

Cheap for Cash or Produce.

JOHN MUNN

HAS received his FALL and WINTER supply of

Groceries,

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

10 HHDS. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
1 Box White Havanna do,
50 bags prime Rio and Laguira Coffee,
8 tons assorted Swedes and English Iron, German Steel,
American and English blistered do,
20 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs Nails assorted from 4d to 30d,
10 do. Dupont's Powder,
25 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
10 half qr. casks Malaga Sweet Wine,
5 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels Copperas,
5 do. Salts,
50 sides Sole Leather,
10 qr. chests Imp'l, Gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
20 matts Cassia,
White Lead in oil, Varnish, Scotch Snuff, Sweet Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits Turpentine, in bottles,
Camphor, Cloves, Sulphur, &c. &c.

Dry Goods.

Blue, brown and mixt Cloths and Sattinetts,
Plaid, Camblet, Circassians, Flannels,
Cassimere Shawls, Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets,
Calicoes, cross bar'd and striped Muslins,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 brown & bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, very fine and heavy,
Bed Ticking, Cotton and Worsted Hose,
Men's and Women's Plaid, Camblet and Circassian Cloaks.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon boxes, Shovels and Spades, Wire Seives, Coffee Mills, Cutting Knives, Hand-saws, Long and short handle Frying Pans, Knives and Forks, Razors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Curry Combs, Drawing Knives, Augers, Bed Cords, &c.

—ALSO—

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

December 16th, 1833. §63-*tf*.§

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.

IN addition to his former stock, the Subscriber has just received and offers for sale—

50 Bags prime green Laguira Coffee,
20 Bags St. Domingo and Havanna do,
25 Bags strong scented Rio do.
15 Hhds. Porto Rico, N. O. and St. Croix Sugar,
3 Boxes white Havanna do.
10 Barrels double and single refined L. do.
Imperial, Gunpowder, y'ng Hyson, Hyson, Pouchors and Souchong Teas,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and Sicily Madeira, old Port, and Muscat Wines,
20 Quarter-Casks Malaga, and Marseilles Wine,
4 Pipes Cogniac Brandy—some very choice,
4 do. Holland Gin, do.
3 Hhds. old Jamaica Rum,
5 Hhds. N. Orleans, and 5 N. E. do,
40 Barrels Philadelphia Rye Whiskey,
Old Irish Whiskey and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Raisins, Almonds, Sweet Oil, Lemon Sirup and Lime Juice—fresh,
75 Bags Shot assorted—Bar Lead, and Powder,
20 Boxes Soap,
25 do. Mould Candles,
20 thousand Spanish Segars,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
Wine and Porter Bottles,
3 Ceroons Indigo, Copperas, Chalk, Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, &c. &c.
Salt Petre, Alum, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Race Ginger, Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, fresh Mustard in Canisters and bottles, Pearl Barley, &c.
50 Sides Sole Leather,
25 Coils bale Rope and Twine,
Swedes and English Iron assorted,
Nails, Steel, &c. &c.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, Jan. 8, 1834. 67-tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf.

Coffee.

JUST received by the Steam Boat Henrietta, 100 bags prime COFFEE, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 9. 88tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S. Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square, where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St. Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply, Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.

August 26, 1833. 47tf.

FIRST RATE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling the Land whereon he lives, lying on the East side of Cape Fear, in Bladen County, about 30 miles below Fayetteville, and 10 miles above Elizabethtown. It contains between 700 and 800 acres of first rate Land. The improvements consist of a Dwelling and necessary Out Houses

Also, about 1000 acres in the White Oak Swamp, and on both sides of Harrison's Creek, in the same County, being an undivided half of 2000 acres, that formerly belonged to John Dickson. On this Land is an excellent Mill Site, and an inexhaustible supply of Juniper, Cypress, Poplar and Pine Timber.

Also, 700 acres of Pine Land on the Lake, which also has an excellent Mill Site. For terms, apply on the premises, to

JOHN BEARD.

Bladen County, Jan. 28, 1834. 69tf.

COTTON GINS.

PERSONS disposed to purchase Cotton GINS, can be supplied, of my manufacture, by applying to Hall & Johnson of Fayetteville, at the same reduced prices of last year. A credit of six months is given, or a discount of 12½ per cent. per annum for cash. I also offer my PLANTATION for sale on accommodating terms. It contains 2000 acres, of which 300 are cleared and under good fence, a Grist Mill, 2 Cotton Gins, new Press, Store Houses, Dwelling Houses, and Barns in good order. It is an excellent stand for a Store, and is now a Stage Stand on the Charleston Line. Persons desiring an active life would be well suited in this place. I will exchange it for Town Property, Slaves, or Western Lands.

JNO W. POWELL.

Leesville, Robeson County, N. C. } 88 3m.
June 1834.

The Editors of the Raleigh Register and Star, and People's Press, Wilmington, will please give the above advertisement insertion in their papers for three months, and forward their bills to this office for collection.

21 Hhds. good MOLASSES,
50 casks Lime,
20 Grindstones,
Just received and for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

April 21st, 1834.

3,000 Bushels Mediterranean SALT, For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 13, 1834. 67-tf.

Just Received and for sale,

7 HHDS. prime SUGAR,
9 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
10 barrels No. 1 Shad,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
1000 do Alum Salt.

By W. WHITEHEAD.

December 9, 1833. 62tf.

Molasses, Fish, Flour, &c.

7 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
15 half barrels No. 3. Mackerel,
Flour in barrels, half barrels and at retail,
Shad by the barrel or retail,
300 bushels Corn. For sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

Dec. 24, 1833. 64tf.

McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE,

25 Barrels prime PORK,
10 Barrels Tanner's Oil,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil,
6 Casks prime Rice.

J. HUSKE & SON.

May 6th, 1834. 83tf.

Cheap Paper for sale at the Book Store.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragemen he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts. French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round-abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, Consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices.

JNO. C. LATTA.

Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.

April 18, 1833. 29tf.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

PELEG PEARCE,

Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9. 27tf.

Notice.

HAVING sold my entire stock of Goods to Mr. James Gibson, I request all persons indebted to me by account or note, to settle the same immediately, with Mr. Henry Branson or myself, at the store recently occupied by me.

P. DAILEY.

January 20, 1834. 68tf.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the new brick Store, corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, where he will receive in a few days, a large and extensive stock of SHOES, &c.

AMOS KIMBALL.

October 1. 52tf.

Just Received and for Sale,

500 Large Sacks Liverpool Salt,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
50 Casks Stone Lime,
30 barrels yellow Irish Potatoes,
50 bags prime Coffee.

W. WHITEHEAD.

Feb. 10th, 1834. 71-tf.

Coffee and Sugar.

25 HHDS. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGARS,
50 bags Cuba and Rio Coffee,
20 barrels Prime Pork,
5000 bushels Liverpool Salt.
For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 26, 1834.

35 Boxes Fayetteville mould CANDLES,
6 hhds. cheap SUGAR,
5 hhds. prime ditto,
7 bags cheap COFFEE, for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

June 7, 1834. 88tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

October 7, 1833.

MORRISON'S PILLS,

The Hygeian Universal Medicine of the British College of health,

Which, by removing all obstructions in the Intestines; thoroughly cleansing the Bowels: giving more purity to the Blood, and thereby promoting its *free circulation*; strikes at the root of all Diseases, and is good in all cases, giving rest, appetite and strength. Price one dollar a Packet.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

ram ed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do., Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

New Goods.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

HARDWARE, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the articles.

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Calf and Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 31, 1834. 70-tf.

The Subscriber

HAS removed to the Store lately occupied by T. Sandford & Co. in the range of brick buildings, West side of Green street, and has now on hand

1500 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
400 sacks ditto,
500 bushels alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 hhds. Sugar,
50 bags prime green Coffee
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails,
Sole Leather,
Castings,
Hats; Shoes,
Blacksmith's Tools,

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY,

Besides various other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at small profits for cash or country produce. Commission Business will also be attended to.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

November 11, 1833. 59tf.

Lime and Molasses.

50 Casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
15 Hhds. Molasses, just received, and for sale on consignment by

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

Dec. 31, 1833. 65-tf.

Fayetteville Factory Candles.

THE Subscribers, acting as Agents for the Proprietor, offer for sale, *Fayetteville Mould Candles*, at the lowest price. They will be constantly supplied with the Article, and all orders will meet prompt attention.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 18. 59tf.

COFFEE, &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA.

75 BAGS Rio Coffee,
20 Bbls. Prime Pork,
10 do. do. Beef.
For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Corn and Flour.

300 BUSHELS CORN,
25 barrels FLOUR,
For sale by

JOHN MUNN.

January 7, 1834. 67-tf.

NEW AND CHEAP

Goods.

I AM now receiving by almost every arrival from the North, a general and well selected assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c.

Among which are the following in part, viz.

1000 pr. men's thick pegged Brogans, different qualities,
500 do do Russett do do. do.
1000 do do Kip do do. do.
500 do do calf Boots, sewed and pegged,
200 do do nailed, do
100 do do thick, do
300 do brass calf Brogans,
200 do pegged do do.
300 do sewed do and Kip,
300 do do Shoes,
300 do pegged and nailed,
500 do boy's Boottees and Shoes, different kinds,
300 do women's leather welts, sewed and pegged,
200 do do calf and cloth walking,
150 do do fine cloth and kid French Slips,
100 do do Morocco Boots,
300 do do Calf and Seal Boots, different qualities
100 do do Col'rd Boliver Slips
100 do Misses' do do.
200 do Child's do Bootees, all colours
300 do Calf and Morocco do do.

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

A good assortment of Leather Travelling Trunks and Bags.

Ladies' Combs.

A few doz. Ladies' fine Plain Combs
And a few do do Wrought large and small
Also, a few doz. Dressing Combs, long, coarse and fine
Fine Ivory and Pocket Combs
Ladies' Screw Pin Cushions
Tooth Brushes, &c.
Also, some very fine Quill Back Combs for Misses.

Hats, &c.

A few cases Men's common Fur Hats
And a few cases do fine Fur do.

Furniture, &c.

I shall also receive in a few days, a good assortment of Furniture, &c. such as Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, &c. &c.

I shall be constantly receiving fresh supplies of the above articles, direct from the Manufactories, which I shall sell at the very lowest prices for *CASH*.

Country Merchants and others buying to sell again, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before selecting, as I have every article generally kept in a Shoe and Hat Store.

All the above for sale cheap, at the corner of Market Square and Gillespie Street, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1836. [58-tf]

MILL IRON'S &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks and Mill Irons,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from country will be punctually attended to.

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person st. below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, April 1834.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the stock of Goods of Mr. Patrick Dailey, has moved to the Store recently occupied by him and offers for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

HATS AND SHOES,

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS,

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for *CASH* or Country Produce. His friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES GIBSON.

January 10, 1834. 68tf.

50 Barrels Mackerel, No. 3,
10 barrels prime Irish Potatoes,
2 casks best quality Rice,
20 Grindstones, best quality,
Received this day, and for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

December 31. 65tf

☞In store, 10 barrels Linseed OIL.

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received and opened a general assortment of

British, French and American

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching season, selected in New York by an experienced hand.

After acknowledging many obligations for favours, I would suggest to my friends and customers, that I should be pleased that they would call and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

March 18. 70tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous of a removal to the West, offers for sale all his

Lands and Tenements

In the counties of Cumberland and Robeson. The Lands in Cumberland are well known, being those formerly held and owned by Captain Lord, on the east side of the Cape Fear River, and opposite the town of Fayetteville;—a particular description of which I deem unnecessary, as persons disposed to purchase will view and examine for themselves. It may however, be well to remark, that nearly all those lands lie within one, two and three miles of the town of Fayetteville, that they are very heavily and heavily timbered, and contain in quantity about **2300** acres; two or three hundred acres of which is arable land, and under a tolerable fence, and is as well adapted to the growth of Cotton, Corn, &c. as any lands in the vicinity of Fayetteville. Upon those lands there are certain improvements consisting of a convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

And all other necessary out houses in good repair, several of the buildings being entirely new. There is also a SAW MILL and GRIST MILL, and an eligible site for another Mill, all within half mile of the River, and a plentiful supply of Timber near at hand. In Campbellton or Fayetteville, I offer for sale all my Lots with improvements thereon, consisting of the Town Warehouse and other Warehouses. Also, the Wharf above the Ferry landing and one half of the Ferry known as Lord & Dixon's Ferry. Also, a lot near Mrs. Hawley's containing five acres. I also offer for sale, Woodstock, my Farm in Robeson, a new and commodious building now to mount and about a *mile from* the Town Hall, with all the improvements upon the lot, consisting of a good Kitchen, Stable, Carriage House, &c. all new. This lot contains between four and five acres, and has upon it pure and delightful Water, and may well be compared with any lot in the part of the country for health, beauty and convenience as a summer or a *permanent* residence.

In the county of Robeson, *I offer for sale a tract* of Land, situate about two miles *from Lumberton*, being good piny land and containing 540 acres. Also, sundry houses and lots in the town of Lumberton, which are as valuable and desirable as in that village. In all or any part of the above described property, a great bargain will be given early application be made, as I am anxious to wind up and settle my business in this part of the country. The terms of sale will be made easy and commodating. I also offer for sale three or four

NEGRO WOMEN.

WILLIAM L. MILLER.

March 22, 1834. 77-tf

NOTICE.

H. ERAMBERT, *Tailor,*

BEING very much in need of the *NEEDFUL*, respectfully informs his customers in Town and Country, that all Accounts, Due Bills and Notes, will be placed in the hands of John Wadlow, Esq., for collection, after the first day of April next—and all persons indebted to me are requested to make payment to him.

March 10. 75tf

Take Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Nathan Kirby, dec'd, at March Term, 1834, hereby gives notice to all who are indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate, to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

GEORGE T. KING, *Executor.*

March 10, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of

Cochran, McNab & Co.

has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the concern will be settled by Cochran & Munroe, who are hereby authorized to settle the same.

WILLIAM COCHRAN,
JOHN McNAB,
ARCH'D MUNROE.

May 19.

Coffee and Salt.

30 Bags prime COFFEE,
300 sacks Liverpool SALT,
Just received by Steamer John Walker, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 25,